RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 237. BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
9 Oct.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16 657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10 918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,420
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

x Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50, & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
4th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA connecting at Colombo with	..	Straits, China & Japan.
	MOLDAVIA	..	For Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA connecting at Colombo with	..	For Straits, China & Japan
	MALDERA	..	For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE connecting at colombo with	..	For Straits China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with	..	For Straits, China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
6th Oct.	BANKURA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
6th ,,	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
11th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
13th ,,	KHANDALA.		East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5945	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
OSAKA MARU	3741	19 Nov.	1st Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 1 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
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Emile Francqui, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER.
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS. 1/3
Great Age, Security, Management and
Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P. 33, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:— Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pa Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouches.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A female qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State.
A 27395

WANTED—Smart TYPIST. Apply personally THE MANUFACTURERS' EASTERN AGENCY, 105, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R3819

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Experienced Teacher WN TYPEWRITER CO, Church- ree. Fees Moderate Success Gua. Join to-day.
R3818

NTED—Qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 to 100 ding to qualifications. State Vernacular. Apply in own handwriting to CHAIRMAN, KARNATAK CENTRAL CO-OP. BANK, Dharwar.
A 27432

WANTED.—An experienced perfect DYER to work in up-countries as Salesman and representative. Must be very smart in pushing business, etc. Apply Box No. 1826 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3817

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CASHIER, 5 CLERKS and 20 AGENTS on pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply with one anna stamp to Messrs. NEW FRIENDS AND CO., Ram Bazar, MEERUT.
A 27455

WANTED for Government Secretariat and Attached Offices. 112 Vacancies announced. Salary Rs. 75 to 300. Selection in November. Particulars of Training and Preparation for examination on 2 annas stamps from CITY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, DELHI.
A R3822

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, on liberal Commission, for the sale of shares of a Jalpaiguri-managed Tea Company, having first class running Tea garden with prospect of dividend within 4/5 years. Any educated young man may earn more than Rs. 500 a month provided he is a little energetic. Apply to SREEDHAR COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Share-brokers and Agents, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.
A 27433

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wodehouse Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One BLOCK, having full ventilation for high class Hindus and one MOTOR GARAGE. Apply PROPRIETOR, Keshavji Govindji's Building, 2nd floor, Dadi Sheth Road, Chowpatty.
C R3797

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Build. ng, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IF YOU wish to keep your Health strong and Healthy send for KELLOGG FOODS, healthful living. Meltose (Malt-Honey) Rs. 2/8 bottle. Marmalade White/Black and Prune. Each at Rs. 2/4 bottle, Health Koko Rs. 2/4, Penut Butter Rs. 2/8 bottle; Protose (Vegetable Meat) 1 lb. Rs. 2/8, Grape Juice (Welshs) small bottle Rs. 2/4 and Large Rs. 4; Flaxolyn (for Liver and Kidney), Rs. 5/8; Send for MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT CATALOGUE, cost As. 8. 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
T R3820

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.
T R3779

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE by Chappelle, London, in good condition. Owner going home. Rs. 300 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 1822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3808

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Guierati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER, one tempering apparatus (quite new), one filter press, two oil pumps, one Tangis 85 B.H.B. Crude Oil Engine with 3½ inches shaftings, Plumber Block and Pullies. Practically new, worked only for a very short period. For further particulars apply to KAMAKSHIAMBAL OIL MILL, Pennington Road, Tanjore.
K R3777

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

POONA ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION

PICTURES and all other exhibits for the Exhibition should be delivered on MONDAY, 11th October, at the Council Hall, Poona between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to:—
G. P. FERNANDES, Esq.,
Prince of Wales Museum,
Fort, Bombay
R3780

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st September, 1926, additional Fast Local trains are being run by the Barsi Light Railway between Kurduwadi and Pandharpur so as to connect with G. I. P. Trains at Kurduwadi. Following are the timings.—

DOWN TRAINS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		9 Dn. Madras S. E. Mail	17 Dn. Madras S. E. Pass.		35 Dn. Madras S. E. Express	15 Dn. Madras S. E. Pass.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
V. Terminus (Bombay)	Dp.	22-0	24-0	..	8-15	9-45
Kurduwadi	Ar.	6-41	14-10	..	17-21	23-14
		18 Up S. E. Pass.	36 Up Madras Exp.			10 Up Mail
Kurduwadi from Raichur	Ar.	6-30	11-14	..	..	20-43

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

		2 Dn. Mail	6 Dn. Mixed	22 Dn. Fast Local	24 Dn. Fast Local	26 Dn. Fast Local
Kurduwadi	Dp.	7-38	14-45	11-45	18-0	23-50
Pandharpur	Ar.	9-40	17-24	13-38	19-48	1-38

UP TRAINS.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

		21 Up Fast Local	5 Up Mixed	23 Up Fast Local	1 Up Mail	25 Up Fast Local
Pandharpur	Dp...	8—55	10—45	15—30	18—0	21—0
Kurduwadi	Arr...	10—4 3	13—46	17—21	20—14	22—48

G. I. P. RAILWAY

			17 Dn. S E Madras Pass Exp.	35 Dn. Madras		15 Dn. S E Pass
Kurduwadi for Raichur	Dp.	..	14—40	17—39	..	23—26
		36 Up. Madras Exp.			10 Up. Mail	16 Up. S E Pass
Kurduwadi	Dp..	11—31	..	..	21—5	23—32
Bombay	Ar...	21—15	..	..	6—45	13—30

Bombay, 2-10-26. D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
No. 27450

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th October, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo, in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of (a) a Covered Storm Water Drain in a Portion of the Proposed Foras Road and (b) Providing Manholes over the 9" and 6" Pipe Sewers in Kamatipura District will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 14th day of October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the AG. DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 5th October, 1926.
R3783

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

THE SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS
CALCUTTA

For Prospectus, etc., apply to
J. P. GANGOOLY,
Honorary Secretary,
Government School of Art.
28, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 27454

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH PARASHRAM TEREDESAI has retired from the firm of Messrs. Vishnu Ballal and Co., Timber Merchants, carrying on business at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and that the said firm of Messrs Vishnu Ballal and Co., will be carried on in that name as before by our clients the continuing partners.

Bombay, dated 30th day of September, 1926.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for the partners continuing the firm of Messrs. Vishnu Ballal and Co.
27453

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVIND MOTIRAM DARJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned Property to our client, Mr. KHANMAHOMED KHIMJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said Property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, exchange, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Shilotri Bank Buildings, 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kala Chowki also known as Chinchpokli Road, within the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 78 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 767 and New No. 12752, New Survey No. 1/2519-25 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 8368 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Haji Dawood, on or towards the South by the private Farxadari passage, on or towards the West by a corner, on or towards the North by the said Kala Chowki Road and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 815, Kala Chowki Road, E Division Byculla.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1926.

Messrs. PATHARE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27456

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JOHN JOHNSON WELCH ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Captain John Johnson Welch of 52, Oxford Avenue South Shields in the County of Durham in England Retired Master Mariner European, who died at 52, Oxford Avenue, South Shields aforesaid on the 29th day of January, 1926, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of July, 1926, to George Louis Walker, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. George Louis Walker, the Administrator of the estate of Captain John Johnson Welch, deceased.
27441

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaokor, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,359/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS.—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

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BLANCHE SWEET
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The Adventures of a Society Queen in Wildest South America
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
includes
The last tribute to the screen "Sheik" witnessed by thousands.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
GRAND RELIGIOUS PICTURE
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AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M. EXTRA SHOWS
ON Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3 P. M
IMPERIAL

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY
Sat. Sun. & B'k. Holidays At 3-30
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Super Picture
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TOM MIX
Sensation! Thrills!! Romance!!!
Also 2 Reels COMEDY.
"MACISTE."

"The New Parsi Victoria Natak Mandali"
will present the
"JOSSE ISLAM"
Enacted by renowned Actors and Actresses with new scenario and gorgeous dresses
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
At 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) on Thursday, Oct. 7th
Under the Special Patronage of "Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN" Late Editor The "Bombay Chronicle."

PRICE OF TICKETS WITH TAX.	Rs	As.
EXTRA	3	6
ORCHESTRA	2	4
1st CLASS	2	0
2nd CLASS	1	12
3rd "	1	2
4th "	0	9

Proprietor
The NEW PARSI
VICTORIA NATAK MANDALI

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the mortgagees in possession Messrs. Punjabi Jaganath Sobharam and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr Benjamin Y. Sion:—
1 Buick 7 seater Z 8777
1 Overland 4 seater Z 8466
1 Willis-Knight 6 seater Z 8325
BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 4 October

Cotton mill shares remained steady. Pearl was firmer while other shares were steady. Market is not likely to depress much.

We quote:—B Dyeing 882/8, Century 368/12; Fazul 867/8; Pearl 501/4; Nagpur 541/4; Swadesh 510; New Great 311/4; Colaba 141/4; Simplex 131/4.

Tata Steel ruled easy and are likely to ease further. Tata Power was in demand at Rs. 615. Andhra Valley ordinary changed at Rs. 772/8, Tata Hydro 1100, Tata defd 205, Tata ord 55/4.

Bank shares ruled easy:—

We quote:—Imperial 1460, partly paid 467/8, India 76/8, Central 27/4, Eastern 79 xd; Baroda 84.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76 4
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55
Central	25	1½	27 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79 +D
Imperial	500	40	1460
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	365
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bandi	10	..	20 12
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	138 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	112 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	310
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94 xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	725
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	74
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	162 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		10 15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	77
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1007 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	133 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1101 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	612 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			470
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	9?5
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	240
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	542 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	142 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	3	0-4-0	5 14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	380
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	60	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Prof. 2nd ..	100	..	72
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	207 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	55 8
Thacker	50	..	100
Telephone	50	nil	34

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	5	8
New India	25	ly	23	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1020	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	6
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	437	8
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	882	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	92	8
Century	100	20y	368	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	541	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	141	4
Coorla	100	..	150	
Crescent	100	4	180	
Currimbhoy	250	..	290	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	740	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	700	
Globe	100	..	50	
Gokak	100	5	110	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	375	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		110	
Kilachand	25	..	5	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	122	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115	
Madras United ..	250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86	4
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,000	..	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	311	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	501	4
Phoenix	100	10	415	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	0	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8925	
Simplex	250	..	131	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2300	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

	Bombay, October 5
Ahmedabad	437 8
Bombay Cotton	320
Bombay Dyeing	88) 887-8 877-8 882-8
Century	853-12 872-8 857-8 866-4
Central India ..	540 543-12 540 541-4
Colaba Land ..	141-4
Crescent	177-8
Edward Sassoon..	137-8
Fazulbhoy	8 8-12 867-8 866-4
Finalay	130
Globe	50
Gokak	110
Indian Bleaching	182-8
Indore Malwa	375
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee	115
Mathuradas	110
Meyer Sassoon	86-4
Mysore	113-12
New Great ..	306-4 312-8 306-4 311 4
Pearl	488-12 501 488-12 501-4
Pabany	230
Phoenix	415
Simplex ..	131-4
Swadeshi	510 512-8 510 510
Swan Mills	155
Tata Mill	126
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	240
Bombay Steam	162-8
Bundi Cement	20-14
Central India Mining	27
Indian Cement	138-12
Katni Cement Ord. ..	111-4
Shivarajpur .. .. .. +	46-8
Tram Co. Ord.	134-6 135 133-2 133-12
Tata Hydro	1091-4 1102-8 1091-4 1101-4
Tata Iron & Stee Ord	55-8 57 55-4 55-8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	207-8 215 205-12 207-8

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The Indian Review.

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Established 1890

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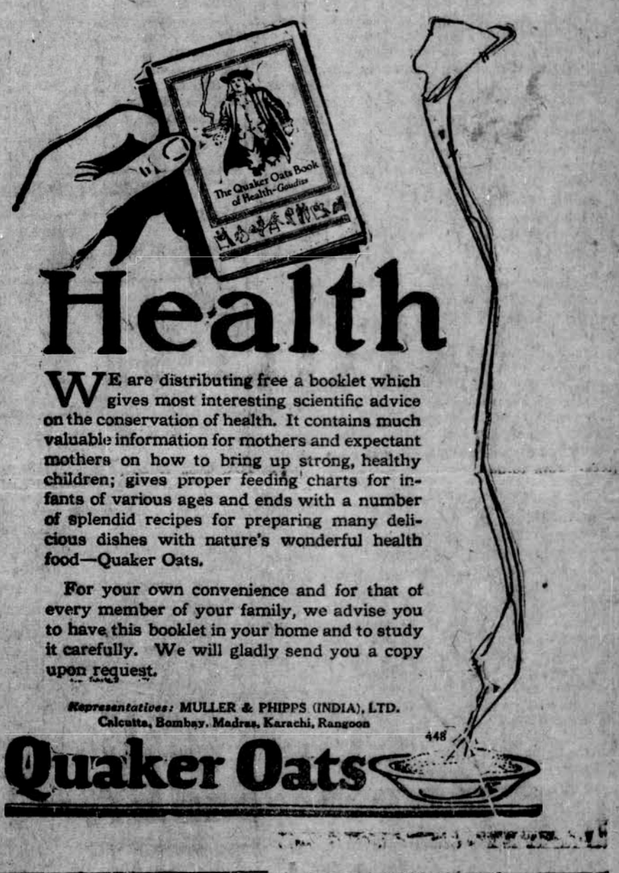

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WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon

448

Quaker Oats

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each Rs. 1-6 per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-8, Lakshmi Ratn's Lane, P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

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For Rates and particular please write to
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Broadway, Madras

OPENING OF VINAYA MANDIL BUILDING

The opening ceremony of the building erected by Mr. Umedbhai Chhotabhai of Adas with a view to present it for the use of the Vinaya Mandir started at the time of the Non-Cooperation movement, was performed by Mr. J.G. Nensey, Secretary of Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay on Sunday last.

The introductory ceremony being over Mr. Nensey took the chair. After finishing his speech, he declared the building to be opened. Several gentlemen then emphasized on the importance of the spread of education.

On the morning of the 3rd instant owing to floods serious damage was caused to a bridge on the main Rangoon to Mandalay line between Kingyi and Swa stations north of Toungo and no trains can pass over this bridge at present.

The "Rangoon Times" understands that the total loss caused to the Burma railways by the recent abnormal floods which have isolated Rangoon for some days has been valued in round figures at sixteen lakhs of rupees.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

October 5.

A further drop of 21 to 26 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced but later prices eased on heavy hedge selling and some straddle selling Liverpool has been reported 20 to 22 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Although the market may probably go lower, we think from now on we must look for a buying basis."

The following private estimates are to hand:—

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co.:—

Condition 57.8 per cent Crop 15,950,000 bales.

Messrs J. W. Jay and Co.:—

Condition 57.4 per cent. Crop 15,350,000 bales.

The Gasho Company:—

Condition 61.3 per cent.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The recovery here yesterday was based on a belief that the New York market had touched bottom, it being very much a case of the wish being father to the thought, instead of which prices on the other side have declined a further 20 points. The American markets appear to be thoroughly demoralized, and fishould prices there not improve very materially before our crop begins to move, the out-look locally is a most dismal one and the adjustment to parity is likely to prove very unpleasant for those operators who at present are obsessed with the unfortunate idea that there exists no room for a decline from to-day's level of prices.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th inst from their Liverpool friends Messrs J H Springman and Co:—

"The crop prospects continue good, Decline caused by heavy selling against actual, We expect the general tendency of the market to be downward and prefer operating on the bear side. New York looks bearish."

In accordance with a renewed decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 5 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 278 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 281¼ on buying by prominent Marwari Shroffs. The market, then declining to Rs. 279 1/2 on Commission Houses selling closed steady at Rs. 280 1/2 At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 283 and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 282 3/4. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 262 and improved to Rs. 265 on Marwari Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 264 1/2. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 226 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	282 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	228 3/4
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	266 3/4

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May	282
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	228
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	266

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce e.e, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 4th October, 1926:—

Cotton	562 Bales.
Wheat	3,471 Cwts.
Linseed	2,338 Cwts
Rape etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	1,027 Cwts
Poppyseed	585 Cwts
Groundnuts	1,200 Cwts.
Castorseed	3,396 Cwts.
Ricee	3,691 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,231 Cwts.
Cottonsed	1,361 Cwts.
Mowrasced	692 Cwts.
Gram	2,994 Cwts.
Juwar	657 Cwts.
Masur	115 Cwts.
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3,135 Cwts.
Coal	4,463 Tons.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 5th.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3	1 475	887
Central India	106	5,220	5,934
Barsi and Nagar		382	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani		110	171
Berar		1,139	3,152
Central Provinces	6	276	1,669
Total Oomras	117	8,612	12,922
Dholera		1,373	3,468
N.W. Provinces		1,501	1,638
Rajputana	445	4,102	1,019
Sind-Punjab		2,303	2,000
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar		3,349	7,474
Westerns-Northerns		4,829	4,7c8
Cocoanada		17	908
Tinnevelly and Jumbodia		3,489	5,176
Persian		1 414	672
American		4,004	138
Egyptian and African		6,730	10,565
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	562	41,732	59,674

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30 Sept. This year	Last year
Europe		33,011	35,937
Japan & China		10,778	30,471
Coast Ports	100	1,325	1,784
Up-country by Rail		9,335	398
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		2,075	3,105
Total	100	56,524	70,795

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Ready Delivery Mill Terms	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	280/90	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85	+25
Bengal F G M G	260/70	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	275/85	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	260/70	.....
Ppnjab-Americans F G M G	320/30	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	315/25	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	315/25	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	300/5	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	305/10	.....
Arvi Fine M G	310/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/5	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	+31
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80	+19
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	310/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	265/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/55	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns Goood M G	285/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	330/35	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	375/85	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	350/55	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	285/300	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	320/25	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales +3,000.

Sales on Speculation 1,500 bales +1,100.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	13.41 —.68
January	13.29 —.79
March	13.51 —.77

New York Noon Call—

October	13.35 —.71
January	13.25 —.71
March	13.46 —.73

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

October	13.02 —.83
January	13.26 —.79

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Scinde Good	5.15 —.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.45 —.10
Scinde Fine	5.75 —.10
Bengal Good	5.25 —.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.55 —.10
Bengal Fine	5.85 —.10
Oomra Good	6.00 —.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.30 —.10
Oomra Fine	6.60 —.10
Broach Good	5.95 —.20
Broach Fully Good	6.35 —.20
Broach Fine	6.75 —.20

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 4.

	To-day's price.
December	13.05—.22
January	13.11—.22
March	13.33—.25
May	13.54—.21
July	13.65—.26
Middling Spot	13.55—.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 4.

To-day's

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 114,000 plus 7,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000 minus 49,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 16,000 minus 83,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 4.

	To-day's price.
October	12.85—.23
January	13.03—.27
Middling Spot	12.70—.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October	7.12	7.03—.29
November		7.08—.24
December	7.15	7.11—.25
January	7.24	7.18—.24
February	7.22	7.18—.25
March	7.32	7.26—.24
April		7.27—.24
May	7.31	7.33—.24
June		7.34—.24
July	7.44	7.40—.22
August		7.40—.21
September	7.44	7.41—.19
October	7.44	7.41—.19
Middling Spot		7.36—.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October		13.98—.15
November	13.55	13.83—.15
December		13.78—.15
January	13.50	13.65—.13
February		13.65—.13
March	13.35	13.64—.14
April		13.63—.15
May	13.40	13.61—.17
June		13.61—.17
July		13.61—.17
August		13.61—.17
September		13.76—.17
October		13.71—.17

Sakellarides, F'G F Spot ... 16.00—unchgd

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
54 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
55 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Dull.
Wheat Australian—
54/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Quoted.
Market:—Dull.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55 October Shipment Value.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-11/16 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid.
Market:—Slow owing to lower prices on the Linseed Oil Market.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-7/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-2-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£17-2-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
30/1½ Nov-Dec Delivery Paid and Buyers.
31/1½ Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONODN MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt	17/3
Jan-March per cwt	17/6
July-Sept per cwt	16/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold ton—
£18-1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
Rapeseed Toria—
£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 4.

Demand Bills 484.75

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 9 1/4d. Buyers.
1s. 9 3/8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 9d. Buyers.
1s. 9 1/8d. Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank £47.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-1/8.
Conversion Loan £74-1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101-3/4 +1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68-5/8 +1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58-1/2 +3/8.
Consols £54-3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 84/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5803:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finla	Per lb	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Centu.y	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 7 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 15th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 October.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1220.
Bank's buying D D 1290.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1305.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134-1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 179.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 141.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 3/16 4th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 4th inst.
London—Paris 171½ 4th inst.
London—Belgium 178.00 4th inst
London—Switzerland 25.14 4th inst.
London—Italy 129.00 4th inst.
London Prague 164.00 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4.4.11½ 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 3/4d. 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3/4d. 4th inst.
Silver New York Read 58 5/8 cents.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 25/32 per cent 4th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1225
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	141
Shanghai	179
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 4.

T T Berlin on London 20.36-7/8 +1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11-3/4 —1/8.
T T Brussels on London 179.00.
T T Madrid on London 32.03 +.10
T T Milan on London unreceived.
T T Berne on London 25.10 +.01.
T T Paris on London 172.75 +.25.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|10|0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21|6|9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21|6|9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 60 6
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60|2
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59|10.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar gold ready, s. 84 11 1|2
Silver ready, d. 26|12
Silver forward, d. 26|12
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and China bought. Speculators sold. Market steady at present, but we still think we shall see lower prices.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!
RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S
SEXUAL SCIENCE
Apply:—
SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, HARRISON ROAD, CALCU

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 4 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1/4	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass, German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Rangoon,		25 8 0
Lead, country		28 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3.4	55 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 4.

Copper English Best Selected £64-1/2.
Copper Braziers £73 +1/4.
Yellow Metal £68-1/4.
Spelter Hard £30-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16.3/8.
Tin Block £316-1/4 +2.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 5.

JUTE.—Albion 485; Alliance 480; Anglo-India 386; Auckland 253; Barnagore 185; Bally 192; Birla 9; Belvedere 526; Budge-Budge 472; Caledonian 540; Chapdani 150; Clive 36; Craig 4/4; Cheviot 272; Dalhousie 400; Delta 520; Empire 51|8; Fort Gloster 784; Fort William 288; Gondalpara 915; Gourepore 690; Hukumchand 12|4; Hooghly 73|8; Howrah 40; Kamarhaty 585; Kankanarrah 465; Kelvin 780; Khardah 435; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 270; Lawrence 596; Lothian 442; Naihati 431; National 29|10; New Central 560; Northbrook 52|4; Nudea 43; Orient 237; Presidency 7|10; Reliance 64|4; Soorah 26; Standard 430; Union 540; Waverly 6|4; Hessian 14|8; Jute 58|2.

COTTON.—Agra United —|10; Dunbar 143 Keshavram Cotton 3 12.

COAL.—Burrakur 18|4 xd.; Bokaro Ramgur 15|8; Raneegunge 29|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—B. I. Corporation 4|8; B.I. Corporation D. 3|12; Burma Corp 10|12; I.I. Steel 6|8; Imperial Bank 1473; Imperial Conty. 375.

REMARKS.—Jute shares fully steady. Market closed 2 p.m. Government securities remained unchanged. 3 1|2 Govt. Paper 77|6, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945|55) 108|6; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960|70) 88|10.

An Allahabad message of October 4, says:—Death occurred this morning of Dr. Abinash Chandra Banerji, a renowned physician of Allahabad and one of managing directors of the U. P. Electric Supply Company Limited.—A. P.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vemila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Football: H. M. S. Cairo vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's lecture on "Ancient Ideals in Indian Arts," Vanita Vishram Hall, 6.30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Election Meetings: (1) at Dadar, near Tilak Bridge, Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside at 9 p.m. (2) at Sandhurst Road, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, Central Bank Building, at 4.30 p.m. for Reduction of Capital.

Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, at 4.45 p.m.

Last Day for Nominations to Assembly: Bombay City (non-Mahomedan), Bombay City (Mahomedan) and Bombay (European) Constituencies up to 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 8.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails due at 4 a.m.

Arrival of the Royal Agricultural Commission by s.s. "Ranpura," Ballard Pier.

SATURDAY, October 9.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Last Day for Nomination for the Bombay Legislative Council, Presidency European Constituency 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Mahalaxmi Temple Fair.—The Mahalaxmi fair will begin to-morrow (Thursday) and will continue till the 16th instant.

Indian Chemical Society.—The fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society will be held at the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Wednesday) at 5.30 p.m.

Pathare Prabhu Charities.—A special general meeting of the P.P. Charities will be held on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the house of Mr. Raghunandan Manu Kothare, Thakurdwar.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning the 8th inst. at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Thursday the 7th instant.

To-day's Radio Programme.—An Indian programme of vocal and instrumental music by Mr. Noshirvan H. Jhabvala will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7.00 p.m. Call-sign 3 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin will speak on "Ancient Ideals in Indian Art" with the aid of lantern slides to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mrs. Naidu will preside.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress House.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Byculla Dist. Congress Committee.—A general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held at 7.30 p.m (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) at the offices of the Byculla District Congress Committee No. 2 Ripon Road, Byculla, to elect the Office-bearers and members of the Council for the ensuing year. Only those who are duly enrolled as entitled to vote will be permitted to attend.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 3.30 a.m. the following day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kashmir" arrived London on Sunday the 3rd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zonzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

"Josse Islam".—The New Parsi Victoria Natak Mandali will stage "Josse Islam" at Victoria Thtatre, Grant Road, at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) under the special patronage of Mr. B. G. Horniman. Renowned actors and actresses with gorgeous dresses and new scenario will play.

Jayanti of Late Manilal Nabhubhai Dwevedi.—Under the joint auspices of Shri Gujarat Mandal and Ville Parle Sahitya Sabha the jayanti of the late Shriut Manilal Nabhubhai Dwevedi, author of "Atmaninajjan" "Gulabshing" and other welknown works will be celebrated at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 5.30 a.m. (S.T.) when Shriut Narbadashanker D. Mehta will speak on "Manibhai's Tatva Darshan" and Prof. Balwantrai K. Thakore will preside.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 2nd inst.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 2nd inst. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

Utility of Co-operative Credit Societies.—The provisional public meeting of the residents of Javji Buildings, Chikalvadi, will be held on Saturday, (the 9th instant) at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Javji Building's Compound to discuss the Utility of the Co-operative Credit Societies, and to consider whether arrangements can be made to start a buying shop affiliated to the Central Co-operative Credit Society. The members of the Registration Department will be present on the occasion.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee held on Wednesday, consideration of Mr. Kanji Master's motion—that Mr. M T. Farooqui, the Committee's Secretary, had failed to discharge his duties successfully and on that account he should be relieved of his duties—was postponed, pending the Sub-Committee's report which is considering the whole question.

A SUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

On behalf of the Purity Mission Board Mr. Jhabvala had represented to the Excise Department Bombay the protests of the residence against the Location of Toddy shop No. 100 in house No. 4888 belonging to Govindji Bhimji at Chirta Bazar on the Girgaon Road stating that the locality was already too full of Liquor shops to accommodate one more. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the proposed location of the shop in question at the above place has been refused by the Collector of Bombay.

A GLOBE TROTTER IN BOMBAY.

One Louis Ebbert, a globe trotter, who is in the last year of his teens is 'doing the world' without any money. He set out on his task on 18th August 1925 from his home in Penang, that is over 17 months ago, and after travelling through Indo-China, the Malay States, Siam and Burma is traversing India now.

He is at present in Bombay and intends to stay here for about a week before proceeding to Colombo. He intends to visit in the near future Mesopotamia and Europe and several other countries, except Iceland and Alaska.

In his itinerary he maintains himself by selling picture postcards of himself or by the help of good Samaritans he chances to meet on the way. He has kept a book with him in which he takes the signatures of prominent persons of the towns he passes through. During his interesting 'trotting' he has, like many other globe-trotters, had several thrilling adventures—especially in the jungles.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

COUNTER FEITING NATIONAL BANK'S GOLD BARS.

GOVT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO ENHANCE SENTENCE.

The appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay for an enhancement of the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a goldsmith named Devdhan Puja for using false trade marks, and keeping instruments for counterfeiting false marks, under Section 482, and 480 of Penal Code, came up for hearing before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court.

The National Bank of India imports English gold bars and puts it own marks upon them, and these bars are held in great reputation in the market and command a higher price than the other kinds of bars. The accused who is a goldsmith doing business at Mumbadevi kept some dies for counterfeiting the mark of the above Bank, and used to stamp it, on inferior bars which he sold as the Bank's genuine bars for a little lower price in the market, and thereby made a good profit. One Gopaldas Puja who dealt in the Bank's bars, found that his sale had suffered on account of the lower price at which the same kind of bars were sold by others. On enquiry, he ascertained that the accused could afford to undersell because his bars were not genuine, and sent one of these to the manager of the Bank, who declared that the Bank's mark upon it was false and counterfeit. The accused was, thereupon arrested and prosecuted on the above charges before Mr. Rangnekar, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 600.

Against this, the Bombay Govt. appealed to the High Court, for an enhancement of the sentence.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, observed that this was a most serious offence, and the mere sentence of fine awarded by the magistrate was nothing to, the accused who was evidently well off having made good profits out of this illegal business. Moreover, the Bank's bars had a recognised reputation, and in the interest of public safety a deterrent sentence must be passed on him. Their Lordships, therefore, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to the fine.

ALL OVER A WOMAN.

FATAL ASSAULT ON PARAMOUR.

Charged with causing grievous hurt. Mahomed Ismail and two other Mahommadans were put upn before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Vellani, Bar-at-Law appeared for the Crown to conduct the prosecution.

The whole trouble, it was alleged was over the possession of a woman. The deceased Shaban Suleman was on terms of intimacy with a Mahomedan widow named Ismail Amoobai, who was in his keeping for four years. Three or four months back Amoobai left the deceased Suleman and went to live with her brother in a chawl in Jail Road, South. Frequent quarrels between the brother of Amoobai and the deceased had taken place as to the possession of the woman. On July 18, Suleman entered Amoobai's room in an excited manner, and bolted the door from inside, leaving the woman in the passage. Amoobai asked him to open the door and knocked at the door, but there was no response from inside. A few minutes, after she noticed Suleman on the roof of a tin shed, to which he had escaped through the window. What she next saw was a struggle on the landing at the staircase between the deceased and the accused persons. The first accused it was alleged, was seen striking the deceased with an open knife and the other two pressing his body. When the alleged assailants had turned on to the verandah the deceased was seen lying on the floor dead.

In the post mortem examination that was held it was found that the injuries were not severe enough to cause death.

The case is proceeding.

HEADMASTERS AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held in Poona in the third week of November next, under the presidency of Prof. P. Seshadri, of the Hindu University, Benares. The following is the programme:—(1) Discussion on Educational Topics; (2) Demonstration Lessons; (2) Public Lectures and (4) Resolutions.

Essays should reach the undersigned not later than 15th October. A special feature will be an Educational Exhibition—exhibiting journals, books and charts, science and other apparatus, projection lanterns, clay models, butterflies, stuffed birds, etc.

Dr. R.P. Paranjpye will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

CEYLON BEAT WELSH REGIMENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

One of the best and most interesting of the matches so far played in connection with the all-India Rugby Football Tournament came off on Island Grounds between Ceylon and Welsh Regiment. Great interest attached to this contest, as both the teams took field with good reputation behind them. The game proved very interesting. When full time was announced Ceylon had won by one goal and three tries to one goal or 14 points to five.—A. P.

MAHARAJAH GAIKWAR.

A FALSE REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

The Free Press of India is authentically informed that the statements that His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda will be returning to Europe three months after his arrival next month and that the Dewan has issued orders asking the departments to hold themselves in readiness are incorrect.—Free Press.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPY. & WG. CO., LTD.

The Fifty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday at 1 p.m., Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji presiding.

The Directors' Report on the operations of the Company together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1926 stated:—

"The nett Profits of the Company for the year amoust to Rs. 61,904 4.5 which with the sum of Rs. 59,025 4.1 brought forward from last year's accounts on making payment for 103rd Dividend make up a total of Rs. 1,20,929 8.6 available for apportionment. From this your Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 60 per share for the year under review with a balance of Rs. 51,929 8.6 to be carried forward to next year's account.

You are aware that your Mill's were closed owing to General Strike for about three months from the middle of September to middle of December 1925. This, combined with the depression in trade of cloth and yarn and keen competition from foreign countries has reduced your profits to a great extent.

Your Mill premises together with the machinery and ordinary contents and cloth at the shops stood insured on the 30th June 1926 for Rs. 1,47,65,280. The Mill profits and standing charges have also been insured for Rs. 9,00,000.

In accordance with Clause 94 of the Articles of Association two of your Directors, Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. A. J. Raymond, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Two more matches in the 2nd round of the All-India Rugby Football Tournament, were decided to-day in Island grounds before a large gathering of spectators in beautiful weather. In the 1st match Bombay was opposed to Madras Gymkhana B Team and gave a good exhibition of the game, and their final victory was well deserved.

In the other match Calcutta tried conclusions with the Lancashire Fusiliers and the match proved a tame affair for Calcutta. The visitors outplayed their opponents in every department of the game, and eventually beat the mby huge margin of 32 points to nil.—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Mr. G. K Nariman the eminent Orientalist of Bombay who has arrived here after a comprehensive tour in Afghanistan in the course of a statement to the press gives some interesting information with regard to that land. He claims to have studied local conditions, very closely attended agricultural, horticultural, horse, fine arts and native arts shows and freely mixed with the people. The Afghans were forging ahead in every sphere of life at very rapid pace. The State shows impartiality in religious matter, discourages polygamy, adequately subsidizes male and female education and looks after the welfare of the subjects generally. The purdah system is waning and Western style in dress is getting State patronage. With the exception of a few (which connect with towns governed by the British.) Roads are generally well constructed and some engineering projects of great skill are in progress. Security of life and property is much better there than in India.

Asked as to the sanitary condition of big cities, Mr. Nariman said that the conditions agreeably surprised him though there was room for improvement. As an archaeologist Mr. Nariman saw most interesting vestiges of Iranian and especially Buddhist influences particularly at Bhamian with its colossal statue of Budha and the ruins of monasteries carved out of rock.—A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 40th week of 1926.

Week ending 2nd October 1926, The total mortality 681 was 24 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 27.69. The mortality for the 40th week of 1925 was 586 and death rate 24.19 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 723 and death rate 31.05.

Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age, 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 534 and compares favourably with that for the 40th week of 1925 when the figure was 430 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz 459.

DEFYING DEADLY POISONS.

SENSATIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

Is it possible to swallow the deadliest poison, and yet remain alive? A sensational demonstration of such a miracle was given at Prof. Rammurti's physical culture and spiritual exhibition on Sunday last at Balliwalla's Theatre, Grant Road.

The miracle-worker was Sidh Purush Survabhakshak Shri Swamiji who, to the great amazement of the audience, ate peices of glass like biscuits, swallowed pointed iron nails, and drank mercury, hot molten lead, and nitric acid with the utmost composure. All these articles were tested by a number of gentlemen from the audience who were invited to the stage, including Dr. G. T. Mody, Dr D. A. Contractor, Asstt. Health Officer of the Municipality, Dr Pavri and other medical men. They closely scrutinized the performance throughout, and even examined the mouth of the Swamiji, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. But the climax of sensation was reached when Dr. Pavri took out a bottle of Prussic Acid (which is also known as Hydro Cyanic acid), and asked if the Swamiji could take it. The latter, without even caring to reply, promptly took the bottle in hand, opened it and taking some of its contents in the hollow of his hand, sipped it with evident relish as if it was milk. This came as a startling revelation to the audience, and especially to the doctors present who declared that this particular poison was so dangerous that a few drops of it, and even the very smell of it, was sufficient to have fatal effects. Dr. Mody then explained to the audience the wonderful nature of the performance, and assured them that there was no room for any fraud or trick in it.

A LIVING PROOF.

Prof. Rammurti then told the audience that the Swamiji had attained "Upasana-siddhi" (miraculous power) by undergoing "tapashcharya" (penance and meditation) in the Himalayas for 15 years. People did not believe the stories of Shri Shankaracharya and Swami Dayanand Saraswati having swallowed mercury and poisons, but the Swamiji was a living proof that such feats were possible after proper training. The Swamiji, though 80 years old, looked much younger. He takes the ordinary diet.

Besides this exhibition of spiritual power by the Swamiji, the programme of the evening also contained a number of feats of physical strength by Prof. Rammurti's disciples. Prof. Balmurti won the well deserved applause of the audience when he bore on his chest a 500 lbs. stone dropped from a height of six feet, and snapped a strong iron chain by merely stretching it between his shoulders and feet. The display of his muscular development was also much appreciated. Other items included wrestling, and Indian exercises.

During the performacne, Prof. Rammurti explained the value and efficiency of the various exercises, both in Hindi and English. The Indian "asanas," he said were very effective for curing indigestion constipation and other internal diseases. The Indian wrestling was very excellent for developing strength and courage, and it was the model on which the ancient Greeco-Roman system of wrestling was based.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

In the share market in jutes with profittakers in evidence owing to the approach of the Poogah holidays this section ruled the turn easier still. It should be noted that the undertone remained steady. In coals a fair turnover resulted at steady rates. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagons are the turn easier. Tea were fully firm with a moderate turnover. Specially first class stocks are on better enquiry. Railways were unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101|13.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 73, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 212, Mayurbhanj Railway 54.

Cottons:—Durbar ord. 148.

Jutes:—Albion 483, Anglo-India 379, Auckland 251, Budge Budge 472|8, Birla 8|14. Caledonian 535, Champdany 150, Cheviot 275|8, Clive 35|13, Dalhousie 402, Fort William 284, Gourepore ord. 692, Gourepore pref. 107, Hooghly ord. 74, Howrah 39|8, Hukumchand ord. 12, Hukumchand pref. 96|8, Kamarhatti 584, Kankinarrah 474, Kankinarrah pref. 106, Kelvin 794, Kinnison 993, Lansdowne 253, National 29|9, Northbrook 52|4, Orient 239, Presidency 7|4, Reliance 64, Standard 443, Union 540.

Coals:—Bengal 448|8, Bokaro and Ramgur 15, Burrakur 18|8, Equitable 16|4, Ghusick and Guslia 8|10, Kosoonda and Nyadee 11|8, New Kessurgurrah 2|14, Talcher 4|14, Union 15|14, West Jamuria 5|8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11, Burma Finance and Mining 5|10, Frank Ross 4|8, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 9|2, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 70, Associated Hotel ord. 7|8, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|8, B. I. pref 119, Bengal Paper ord. 31|8, Titaghur Paper ord. 6|12.

Tea Companies:—Argottipore 32, Bishnauth 35|12, Dessai and Parmuttia 457|8, Dilakusi 25|8, Eastern Cachar 16|12, East India 26|10, Kattikhira 29|8, Jutlibar 21|8, Soom 24, Tukvar 35|8.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

JANUARY.

5th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	13.11
To-day's Opening Rate	13.36
Difference	plus 25
To-day's Closing	13.49
Difference	33

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

5th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.18
To-day's Opening Rate	7.18
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	7.14
Difference	—.04

Khandi Closed	Rs. 282.0.0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 282 12.0

SILVER "WEAK."

LOWER CHINA EXCHANGE.

GOLD "QUIET."

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

London cable is as follows:—

"Silver steady. India and China bought. Speculators sold. Market steady at present, but we still think, we shall see lower prices."

London Spot: 26 3/4d.

London Forward: 26 3/4d.

China Exchange: 2s. 7 5/8d.

New York Silver: 58 1/4 cents.

Owing to China exchange being slightly lower, the well-known Calcutta operator being absent as a free buyer, and continued selling by Chokseys, the market was "easy" during the greater part of the day. The rates in the evening were as follows:—

Silver Ready: Rs. 60.7.

Silver 1st settlement: Rs. 60-3

Silver 2nd settlement: Rs. 59-12.

Gold: The London market was higher, the rate quoted being 84s. 11½d. Our market was quiet; the rates in the evening were:—

1st settlement: Rs. 21/6/9.

2nd settlement: Rs. 21/6/3.

AMERICAN COTTON "SLUMP."

BALANCE ONLY 19 1/2 LAC BALES.

MISLEADING ESTIMATE OF GUJARAT COTTON.

(Special to the 'Chronicle').

Bombay, Oct. 5.

We do not quite guess the cause of the extraordinary slump in American cotton prices. It is probably due to a fear, that the cotton crop is too heavy, and with the balance of the last year's crop, it may last for about 2 years!

This fear may be at the bottom of the heavy hedge sales in the Southern Cotton districts. The "Bear" speculators have probably played upon their fear, and carried out audacious raids, so much so that the rates in less than a month are lower by 150 to 500 points, or about 5 cents per lb!

We have about the same nervourness here, and the rates have gone down to Rs. 50, from Rs. 329 on the 7th Oct.; to Rs. 280 to-day.

In this connection, it would be interesting to note the figures, issued by the Secretary of the International Spinners' Federation. He says (vide "Economist" Sept. 11):

"The total world stocks of American cotton on July 31, were 1,969,000 bales, against 1,832,000 bales a year ago. Although the American (cotton) stocks in the world were 136,000 bales larger than on July 31, 1925, practically every country in Europe has slightly less stock than 12 months ago. Europe again has less stock of East Indian cotton."

Mr. Arno Pearse, the Spinners' Federation Secretary puts down American Cotton consumption to 13,730,000 bales and that of all kinds 21,681,000 bales in 1925-26, an increase of 1,400,000 bales.

The "Times of India" while trying to create a sensation by saying in a full-page headline: "80 per cent. Cotton Crop Expected In Gujarat" has evidently overshot the mark.

It happens to find reports from Ahmedabad, and sometimes from Poona measuring the crop situation of Surat and Gujarat!

Now, the "Times" has evidently made a serious gap in Arithmetic, in accepting this correspondent's report as Gospel truth. Broach Cotton crop (which comprises most of the cotton crop of Gujarat) has been 32 p.c. less in area, if we care to trust the first official estimate. After this was published, the Bombay Crop authorities several times mentioned damage to the Broach cotton crop. Surat Cotton crop has been "poor" all along. Resowings have even been washed away. People could not get chance to resow at several places, owing to continuous rains. To expect even a 50 p.c. cotton crop in Surat was rather above the mark. Nerbuda was in heavy floods for days together; some part of Broach district suffered from heavy rains. Ahmedabad and Kaira districts suffered from rivers being flooded, and moisture being excessive, as is evidenced by the millet crop being destroyed at various places. Kadi, Mehsana, Patan etc. have suffered from heavy rains. Hence, to talk of expecting an 80 p.c. cotton crop is moonshine. Why, calculating a 32 p. c. loss in acreage and an all-round loss of 20 p.c. in outturn, on the 68 p.c. acreage, the crop is likely to be somewhere below 55 p.c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

In the brief series of lectures on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which he delivered recently, Prof. K. T. Shah has covered practically every important problem that matters in the reform of the currency system. This is an extension of the ordinary work of a university, which, it must be confessed, is sadly neglected by the Back Bay University. To the university itself, such a neglect may spell a considerable loss of popular sympathy and understanding, without which no university, at least as the idea is nowadays conceived in India, can hope to thrive. But a far greater loss from such a neglect of the primary duties of the university results to the city, since the knottiest of the problems of technical details in administration cannot be understood, unless they be expounded in simple, untechnical language that only a master of the craft can command. Prof. Shah's handling of his theme was surprisingly untechnical, and profoundly interesting to those crowded audiences which testified at once to the ability of the lecturer to expound and of his audience to take a living interest in what is usually considered a most dismal and uninteresting subject. The precedent, it is to be hoped, will not be lost upon the wisemen of the university; and efforts will be made, we trust, on a far more extensive scale in the future to familiarise, not only the elite of the post-graduate classes, but also the poor, ordinary man-in-the-street, with such vital issues of our national life and development.

Of the issues discussed by Prof. Shah in his series of lectures, the most outstanding was his demand for a real, automatic and honest Gold Standard. The Currency Commission seems, if we read correctly the Report, to be agreed on principle on this point: so that the only difference between the critic of the Commission and the Commission centres about the *modus operandi* of introducing a Gold Standard in India. The Commission, impressed unduly by the terrors of a potential gold drain to India in the event of a working Gold Standard of the orthodox type, have striven their utmost to make it as impossible as they could make it for India ever to get a real Gold Standard; and to this end they have suggested the most impracticable standard of unit of 400 oz. fine gold. Indian economic opinion seems agreed, almost to a man, that this is neither desirable nor honest; that if the Commission intend in reality not to allow India to possess anything like a real, automatic Gold Standard and Gold Currency, they ought to have stated so openly and uncompromisingly, without any of those innuendoes and insinuations, which disfigure the Report, against those who have the misfortune to differ from the Commission in suggesting a simpler and more familiar Gold Standard. The suspicion of the Commission's intentions and ulterior motives is further strengthened by their most important and integral suggestion about fixing the exchange ratio of the rupee in terms of gold. All the grounds on which they have laboured to prove the one-shilling-six-pence ratio to be natural, reasonable and beneficial, only prove, in the end, the contrary. For the present 18d. ratio is as clearly a matter of specific manipulation, distinctly with a view to confront the Commission and the cuntry with the logic of the *fait accompli*, as any other ratio the Government had determined to bring about. Of course the Government of India could not fly in the face of providence, and seek to maintain such an impossible and unnatural ratio like the two-shilling-rupee of the Malcolm Hailey memory; but with the resources at their disposal the Government of India could have maintained with as much ease the 16d. ratio as they have experienced in bringing about and keeping up the 18d. ratio. The interests of Budgetary equilibrium, which Sir Basil Blackett has so painfully served by unmistakable sleights of exchange manipulation, may incline the authorities in favour of a higher ratio; but the loss to the country from such an artificially high exchange would far outweigh the temporary gain to the Government that Sir Basil plumes himself on having attained. It is impertinent on the part of the Commission to throw out a hint of their sympathy with the holders of silver in this their altogether unhappy finding and recommendation about the future of the Indian Currency system. For the silver holders of India were already penalised 33 years ago, when the Indian Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver, and the rupee was given a wholly artificial value by the mere scarcity induced by the refusal of Government to coin any fresh rupees. To-day, the proposed new ratio adds another insult to an old and unforgotten and unforgiveable injury, by still further adding artificially to the exchange value of the rupee coin, as expressed in terms of gold. Altogether, then, in the findings of the Commission in all those sections which relate to the reform of the standard of money or the metallic currency generally, the interests considered are certainly not the interests of the Indian people; and the fact that the Government of India are seeking through their implacable Finance Minister to create a miasma of suspicion against Bombay for its one crime in daring to have an opinion of its own in a matter in which Sir Basil fancies himself to be the one and only Messiah, is a sufficient index of their tactics and strategy in the coming struggle.

The other portions of the Report with which the series of Prof. Shah's lectures dealt needed a more extensive treatment than the learned lecturer allowed them. Thus, on the matter of the Currency authority, after indicating the basis or the rationale of having such an authority at all, the lecturer refrained from indicating his view at length about the present controversy regarding the proposed Central Reserve Bank. Of course, it was obvious he held the same view as the Minute of Dissent in contending that the Imperial Bank of India could, with the necessary modifications, be converted into an institution suitable for the purpose designed to be set apart for a special Currency authority. But it is not enough to be told, as the lecturer told us, that the proposed Central Reserve Bank, if created in addition to the Imperial Bank, would be a sort of a fifth wheel of the financial coach. He would have done well to indicate a little more explicitly, why it should be such an excrescence; what is there in its proposed constitution and functions which makes of it such a superfluous complication. In regard to the Paper Currency, whose management makes the apparent excuse for the recommendation of a special new institution called the Reserve Bank, Prof. Shah rightly termed it a retrograde provision that the notes should be made inconvertible, legally at least. But whether we think of the paper money or of the metallic money, we consider the one and most insistent problem of our present currency muddle to be the introduction of an honest Gold Standard, with a Gold Mint and a Gold coin more convenient than the 400 oz. unit proposed by the Commission. Even the problem of the rupee is relatively of second-class importance from the point of view of permanent solution.

UNIVERSAL COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

Reviewing a booklet on the cottage industry of Bengal by Babu Bijay Bihari Mukherjee of the Bengal Civil Service, Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current number of "Young India" an appealing article on the Universal Cottage Industry. While not entirely accepting Mr. Mukherjee's conclusions, the Mahatma considers that the facts he has set forth are well worth consideration by every one who wishes well to this country. With facts and figures the author proves that in the past India was prosperous and also shows that the prosperity was mainly due to the one single industry of spinning and weaving. The position to-day he describes in the words of one of the highest officials of the Government that in this country half the people do not know what it is to have two meals a day. He also quotes the Famine Commission of 1877-78 which put the difficulty of the present position in a nutshell in the following words: "A main cause of the disastrous consequences of Indian famines and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of providing relief in an effectual shape is to be found in the fact that the great mass of the people directly depend upon agriculture and that there is no other industry from which any considerable part of the population derives support. The failure of the usual rains deprives the labouring class as a whole, not only of the ordinary supplies of food obtainable at prices within their reach but also of the 'sole employment' by which they can earn the means of procuring it". The Commissioners accordingly remarked that "the complete remedy for this condition of things will be found only in the development of industries other than agriculture and independent of the fluctuations of the seasons". The large-scale industries can absorb but a very small fraction of the huge agricultural population. What of the millions and tens of millions who can neither leave their fields nor get even a bare sustenance from them? It is for these that cottage industries are a vital necessity.

This, in main, is the plea of Mr. Mukherjee for home industries. But he collects all possible cottage industries and does not show conclusively which in the present circumstances are specially suitable. This gap the Mahatma fills and points out that handspinning is an ideal universal cottage industry. Every favourable circumstance is available for it except, at present, the will and the organisation of the country. The raw material, either the field cotton or the garden variety, can grow in almost every district. The capital required is nominal, not much talent is needed for handspinning, and there is enough time for it. A child of seven or an old woman of seventy can ply the wheel, in her own home, at any time she likes. The demand for the product is vast, cloth being a necessity of life. If the wages are small, they are great to a starving people. In short, universal supply of cotton, universal availability of labour and time, and universal demand for cloth make handspinning a truly ideal universal cottage industry. Only, the country has to will and organise the industry. Even the vast organisation necessary will speedily spring up if a million people pledge themselves to use khaddar. Why should they not make that determination irrespective of parties, now that the utility of khaddar is proved and demonstrated to the hilt, and even several Europeans acknowledge it? Many long for a unity of parties. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas is the latest to express that desire. The value of such unity is self-evident, provided that it is for vigorous opposition to Government. But, alas, the present mood of the politicians does not warrant any hope of an early fusion of all parties. We fail to see, however, why all should not combine for constructive work such as khaddar and Prohibition. Who knows but one common activity may lead to another and to yet another till the parties are fully united? Khaddar can bring together not only the politicians but also the politicians and the masses.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

We had occasion the other day to suggest that, if Government would not give the Corporation or the Excise Advisory Committee effective control over the local liquor shops, it was futile for the Corporation to send a large number of its representatives to that Committee. The Finance Committee of the Rangoon Corporation has recently passed a resolution that, as the Corporation's Excise Advisory Committee's recommendations have been persistently disregarded by the Collector of Rangoon, the Corporation should ask the Local Government to be relieved of its duties as the Excise Advisory Committee. The 'Swarajya' understands that many local bodies in Madras have protested against the scant courtesy shown by Collectors of districts to their recommendations and that some of them have ceased to elect their representatives to the Excise Committees. The Bombay Temperance Council, too, complains that Government, while professing sympathy with prohibition, restrict even the advisory functions of the Excise Committees in various ways all tending to diminish, if not actually to nullify, what little good the Committees do. The Temperance Council specially objects to the Government's solicitude for safeguarding by special representation the interests of the drinking classes, as if Government themselves were not sufficiently alive to it. If everywhere the Committees are proved to be so impotent is it not time the public started their own local prohibition committees affiliated to the All-India Prohibition League and carried on vigorous propaganda throughout the country?

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(By Swami ADWAITANAND, Seva Ashram, Broach.)

Circumstances are, therefore, most opportune for the assertion of Indian individuality. This can be achieved by the adoption of the policy of inner and outer resistance. The inner or cultural resistance consists in fronting the onslaught of Western civilization with new powerful sections which will not only throw it back but even carry the war into the assailant's country. These formations must emanate from an inner and commanding vision. Policy of self-defence only will not do. It can end in defeat. Why are a certain class of Indians still hypnotized by European culture and why are we still hypnotized by it in the field of politics and social reform? Because they see all the power creation, activity on the side of Europe all the immobility and weakness on the side of India. But whenever the Indian spirit has been able to react energetically, to new-create and to attack, the European glamour has begun immediately to lose its hold. No one now feels the weight of the religious assault which was powerful at the outset because the creative activities of revival have made Indian religions a living, enduring, self assertive power. The mind of educated India had been vulgarised in its aesthetic notions until the brilliant and sudden dawn of the Bengal School of Art cast its rays as far as Tokio, London and Paris. The aggressive activities of Tagore and Sir J. C. Bose point to the same conclusion, in other fields of human endeavour.

Cultural Aggression.

The question of cultural aggression again is of world-wide import. The growing mutual closeness of the life of humanity is the most prominent phenomenon of the day. This physical oneness is forced on us by a combination of circumstances. It has brought along with it mental, cultural and psychological results. It has accentuated struggles in the outer and the inner fields. Unless we are strong and aggressive it may end in bringing about a swallowing unification, a destruction of all national cultures by one dominant European type. This would be fatal to the evolution of the human race as a whole as variety, racial, national, individual, is the very essence of the existence of life. The real question is whether the motive which has shaped Indian and Asiatic culture or the old European intellectual and ethical or the new European materialistic motive is to lead human civilisation. India must, therefore assert herself by reshaping her cultural forms to express more powerfully and intimately her ancient spiritual ideal, and her aggression must be conducted by the waves of light thus liberated making the round of the whole world. The movement in a limited sphere has commenced but the operations have to be carried on on a grander and more extensive scale.

The outer resistance consists in the adoption of measures for throwing off the foreign political yoke, which retards national growth and impoverishes the nation. A more strenuous endeavour is necessary in this direction. Political freedom must be acquired at a very early date.

Wanted: A Wider Vision.

This aim can be effectively achieved by harmonising the various constituent elements of the Indian nation and by removing the social disabilities among the Hindus. We must rise to the conception of the great India which includes Hindus, Moslems, Christians and Parsis. The existence of these different religions on the soil of India offers no obstacle to the creation of the sense of unity as there is community of essential ideas and interests. Religious sects are formed in every country and every age owing to a diversity of historical causes. There will always be many who by tradition and temperament find special solace in belonging to a particular sect and there will be others who think that the finding of such solace can only be allowed as legitimate within the pale of their own. Between such there must be quarrels. Making ample provision for such inevitable squabbles can there be no common meeting place, can we not spread a single pure white carpet whereon all the world can be invited to take its seat in amity? This is a positive certainty if we disentangle the essentials from the non-essentials in all religions. An

(Continued on page 8).

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(BY R M DESHMUKH)

It is refreshing and delightful to read the recent manifesto issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and I am entirely in agreement with the basic principles of it. Things of national importance have not recently been said in so bold, clear-cut and decisive a manner, not at any rate by such great persons as the two highly respected signatories to the document. All attacks directed against the evil, so far, were done piecemeal in a crouching manner and in a spirit of compromise but they were all lost in the din and passions raised by communalism. Communalism is the negation of Nationalism says the Manifesto; yes! but we took such a long time to say it out. Our policy in such matters so far has been one of drift. We recognised, encouraged and even pampered communalism with the result that isolated stalwarts of Nationalism one after another were engulfed and had to succumb to it. Many people, who would have a few years ago joined such a movement at once, will probably find it difficult to-day to extricate themselves from their compromises and commitments with the forces of reaction that gathered round the national life of India.

Effects of Communalism.

Sooner or later we had to realise that communalism readily lends itself to political opportunism and offers temptations for easier political rise, comparative immunity from effective criticism and greater opportunities for gain. In fact much of the bigotry and fervour recently evidenced is disguised opportunism. Such potent evil was bound to develop from bad to worse till it affected not only the public men but the public life itself. If it is tolerated, pampered and countenanced further it is sure to spell ruination of Nationalism in this land. It was, therefore, necessary to cry halt! and everybody, who has the interest of the nation at heart, will heave a sigh of relief now that, even if late, it has been done authoritatively. It is only to be hoped that we would prove equal to the task and that the process which was allowed to work its evil for many years past would now be reversed.

It must be recognised that the process of retrieving the disaster we have met in our political life would be slow, and the passions stirred and the prejudices created and cultivated would not yield without a stubborn struggle in which the strongest amongst us will find it difficult to maintain our ground.

Toleration: The Remedy.

The manifesto thinks that cultural and social conflict is inevitable. I think such conflicts arise to a very great extent because of the spirit of intolerence now, unfortunately, rampant. If toleration as contemplated by the manifesto prevails the very root of the seeming conflict disappears. No man has a right to expect that salvation cannot be attained unless the whole world is changed to his views, and no religion a right to be so arrogant as to monopolise salvation for none except through its mediation. Even if this were to be the case, it would do us no harm, if devines and followers of any religion did not make it their business to thrust, with force if necessary, salvation down the throats of others who, according to them, are simply doomed to damnation. All that they should do, in conscience and religion, is to feel pity, unattained by molestation, for those wretched mortals who in their opinion are heading fast towards hell. Religion may or may not have proved the salvation in cases of individuals, but in India it is only proving the damnation of national life. We must try to be less religious and more rational and for our happy existence on mother earth think more of this world rather than the next. It seems to me a very poor consolation to think that happiness is labelled and reserved for me in the next world provided I am entirely intolerent of the religion, observances, manners and customs of my fellow-beings, provided I make myself abnoxious without reserve and a perfect nuisance to others and provided I undertake, in the good name of religion, not to live and let others live in security and peace on this mortal earth.

Influencing the Mass Mind.

The ordinary mass, of peolpe derive their inspiration from the educated and the devines of their own class and their reaction on each other, and the recent disturbances only reflect the diseased condition of their minds put together. The divines were and will continue to be irredeemable, the manifesto very wisely puts its questions to the educated, which is the only thing to do.

I welcome the manifesto as a beginning of a determined effort to save ourselves and the nation from the chaos to which communalism must ultimately lead.

A Step Towards Practical Solution.

The body formed for the purpose must be free from every day political struggle; we may differ as to the way in which good can be achieved but it is necessary to recognise common evil lest in our anxiety to do good we should overstep the limits beyond safety. I am not quite sure that we shall be able to avoid political issues altogether. On the contrary I am confident that the Indian National Union will—on many more occasions than it either conceive or deems desirable—have to express opinions on questions generally thought political. Nor would the third guiding principle viz: adjustment of communal relations on basis of strict legal rights of communities and individuals—be free from difficulties and complications of the most obstinate type.

The questions, such as, whether a person associating himself with educational communal organitions or organisations for the betterment of particular classes such as the so-called depressed classes, is to be barred from the membership of the Union on that account alone in spite of the fact that he answers every description of a true Nationalist, will have to be taken up and cleared before, very long.

However, with hope for the future, if it exists for us at all, everyone rationally inclined must agree that the lines indicated in the manifesto present the only practicable solution that human ingenuity can invent.

Notes of the Day.

Simulated Wonder.

"People must not expect the world to change, because we had a conversation," says Sir Austen Chamberlain in simulated wonder at the interest taken by the publicists of Europe in his meeting with Mussolini at Leghorn. The world will not change but the more the British Foreign Secretary protested that nothing of a political nature transpired during the visit, the less the French Press could believe him. Now that he has rendered to M. Briand an account of what took place at Leghorn and M. Briand has returned the compliment of telling him what was the nature of the Briand Stresemann interview at Thoiry, the world is expected to believe that all this is only another step forward in the reconstruction of Europe. But the world is a little sceptical. It wonders whether this is a step towards reconstruction or a step towards the formation of secret alliances.

The Gift of a Governorship.

The services of Col. Jackson to the Conservative Party have been rewarded by the Baldwin Government with the Governorship of Bengal on the expiration of Lord Lytton's term of office. What will the change mean to the people of Bengal? The Governor designate is an enthusiastic sportsman and he may be expected to give an impetus to cricket and other outdoor sports during his regime. But no change in the direction of liberalising the administration can be expected from a Governor who is a Conservative in English politics. We have become by now disillusioned even about the possibility of such a change in the case of heads of administration, who belong to the progressive side of British politics. Whoever is at the head carries on the settled policy, the policy of tightening England's hold over this country. So long as the bureaucracy remains in full control, it does not make any difference to the Indian people among whom these consular gifts are distributed.

An Unwelcome Alien.

The ensuing session of the Imperial Conference promises to be one of the liveliest interest. Many an embarassing constitutional question that had been hitherto put off from year to year will now be pressed for solution. General Hertzog, it is said, is going to demand a clear answer to the old puzzling question: what precisely is Dominion Status? He assures Reuter that one of the main tasks of the Conference will be to place co-operation between the States of the Commonwealth on a more certain and more satisfactory basis but that there is nothing revolutionary in the proposals. The questions to be discussed are, indeed, old ones and not revolutionary. But the solutions, if any are arrived at, cannot but be radical. The fact is that the self-governing colonies, long content in their nonage to behave dutifully towards the "Mother-country," now that they have come of age and have proved their mettle in the war, demand equal status with the "Mother country," in the affairs of the Imperial family. They are no longer content to bear Imperial responsibilities without the corresponding power over Imperial questions. Where, however, does India come in? She, as Lala Lajpat Rai points out in "The People," is a misfit in the whole arrangements and a helot or at best an unwelcome alien in these "family" councils. She is "represented" at them by the nominees of a bureaucracy which owess no real responsibility to her people.

Opium in Assam.

Somewhat conflicting reports have appeared in the Press about the prohibition of opium smoking in Assam. An Associated Press message of the 27th September stated that an official Bill prohibiting opium smoking in company was passed. Another message of the 29th stated that a non-official bill for total prohibition of opium smoking was passed by twenty-two votes to sixteen. "The People" thinks that it is the former Bill, the limited official Bill, that was passed. From the fuller reports available in the Calcutta papers it seems that both the bills were passed, that partial prohibition would continue until 1928 and that the later bill would come into force thereafter. If this is the correct position, it is much to be welcomed, though opium eating, which is nearly as bad as opium smoking, is to continue unrestricted. The Minister for Local Self-Government objected to total prohibition on the ground that it would penalise no less than fifty thousand men. It did not occur to his officialised mind that the very existence of a large number of opium smokers called for a drastic remedy. The position in Assam will continue to be disquieting until opium eating is rigorously restricted.

DOCKWORKERS' LIGHTNING STRIKE

STEAMER LYING IDLE AT TILBURY

DESPATCH OF INDIAN MAIL DELAYED

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Work has been brought to a standstill at Tilbury Docks in consequence of the lightning strike of 2,200 dock workers. Thirteen steamers including food ships are lying idle. The dispute is due to Port of London authorities refusing to permit Mr. Attwood, the Trade Union branch secretary, to enter the docks. Resentment at this had been smouldering since the ban was imposed after the general strike in May. The Union did not ask the men to strike and the men were also not willing to obey Mr. Attwood's repeated appeals to resume work. The principal ships in the dock are the Orient liner Osterley and the P. and O. liners, Kashmir, Cathay and China.

The Dockers' leader Mr. Thompson, at the conclusion of an interview with shipowners at Tilbury, declared that he had received an understanding from the Port of London authority to call a meeting to discuss the men's grievance. Meantime he had recommended the men to return to work, but he was unable to guarantee that the men would obey him.

There was only lascar crew to discharge the heavy mail from Bombay on board the "Kashmir" as no dock workers were available. Tally clerks thereupon refused to check the mails. The Company then appealed to shed clerks who agreed to do the work, and the Mail was eventually unloaded and despatched to London.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

GRIEVANCES TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Dock workers and labourers who struck at Tilbury yesterday, returned to work, this morning, on the recommendation of the Transport Workers' Union pending a meeting with the Port of London authority to discuss grievances. Mr. Attwood has been permitted to enter the docks.—Reuter.

MORE MINERS RESUME WORK

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Resumption of work by the miners continues steadily. Nearly 9,000 men returned to-day the bulk of whom were in Notts and Derby. There are now 171,000 actually engaged in producing coal.

Nearly 9,000 more miners resumed work to-day, 7,000 of them being in the counties of Nottingham and Derby where the district executives have recommended acceptance of Government's proposals. It is authentically stated that the total number of persons employed at the pits producing coal was to-day 171,419.—Reuter.

HUGE FLOATING DOCK IN SINGAPORE

It was disclosed at Middlesborough to-day that the Furness Shipbuilding Company has submitted a tender to the Admiralty, for a huge floating dock for Singapore, to be built on the river Tees. The Tees Conservancy Commission to-day agreed to deepen the navigable channel of the river where necessary to permit of the contract being carried out.—Reuter.

GIFTS TO ARMSTRONG COLLEGE

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Two valuable gifts of oriental interest to the college library are announced by Dr. Cochrane, chairman of Governors of Armstrong College, Newcastle. The first is a present by Lady Richmond of the oriental library of her sister Miss Gerturde Bell and the second is a gift from the Nizam of Hyderabad of a thousand sterling for the purchase of books on India.—Reuter.

ROCKBURST IN KOLAR MINES

3 KILLED AND 5 MISSING

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

According to a report from Karikuppam (Kolar) severe damage has been caused by a rockburst, which occurred on Thursday evening in the Champion Reef Mines, in the rise above the 40th level in the central shaft. The winch driver at 41st level was killed and a man working at the 61st level blown 250 feet and killed. Another man at the 63rd level suffered fatal injuries. Five men who were working could not be traced.—A. P.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

WHAT MR. KIDD SUGGESTED IN 1910.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

When the Back Bay Inquiry was resumed to-day, Mr William Kidd of Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Company who was engaged by the Royal Indian Marine dockyard from 1904 to 1908 said that in 1910 he suggested to the Government of Bombay the revival of the old idea of the reclamation of the Back Bay on the basis of the requisite filling material being obtained from the Bombay harbour instead of the adjacent hills as in the old project. The suggestion was accompanied by a statement that its feasibility entirely depended on whether the requisite material was available in the harbour, that no sufficient or reliable information existed on this question, and a complete survey was necessary to settle it. Giving results of the survey made, the witness said that borings proved the availability of over thrice the quantity of the material required.—Reuter.

OLDHAM MILLS.

81 OUT OF 240 CLOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Despite a large majority in favour of the recommendation of the Short-Time Committee of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations that the mills of the American section should close down for a fortnight beginning on October 4th only 81 out of 240 mills in Oldham have closed.—Reuter.

COBHAM ENTERTAINED

LONDON, Oct. 4.

There was a pretty incident at the luncheon attended by six hundred guests among whom were numerous distinguished persons including the Cape pioneer Van Ryneveld to welcome Cobham, when, the chairman, Sir Charles Wakefield, presented Mrs. Cobham with a diamond brooch in the form of "wings", to which he declared she was entitled by the confidence and courage with which she continually inspired her husband.

The latter in a speech confessed that he was bewildered. He did not know what he had done, but he seemed to have done something which had created a disturbance. He paid a warm tribute to Elliott. He admitted that after the tragedy at Basra he was in the depths of depression and was tempted to abandon the job altogether.—Reuter.

ALAN COBHAM KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Alan Cobham has been knighted.—Reuter.

PACIFIC HEALTH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Melbourne.—Britain, the United States, France, New Zealand, Fiji, the Soloman Islands, Papua, New Guinea, Singapore and also the League of Nations have all accepted the Commonwealth Health Department's invitation to send delegates to the Pacific Health Conference which opens here on 15th December.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TYRES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Leading manufacturers have reduced the price of tyres by 15 to 20 per cent.—Reuter.

CHINESE BANDITS KIDNAP MISSIONARIES

LONDON, Oct. 4.

New York.—A message from Hankow says that a party of American missionaries were proceeding to their stations with a hired escort of Chinese soldiers, but the latter field on the approach of bandits, who robbed the party and carried off three persons including two young women.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 4.

In League football, First Division Blackburn drew with Bury, each side scoring two goals and West Ham drew with Sheffield Wednesday the score being one each.

In the match played under Rugby Union rules Jed Forest beat Edinburgh University by nine points to nil.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM

Nice.—King Feisal was bade farewell by ex-Caliph Abdul Majid, after which he departed for Marseilles whence he embarks for home.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

GENERAL HERTZOG ON MAIN TASK.

CO-OPERATION AMONG DOMINIONS NEEDED.

RUGBY, October 4.

General Hertzog, the Nationalist Premier of South Africa, arrived in London to-day to attend the Imperial Conference. To the representatives of the Press he made a notable statement. He wished to assure the people of Great Britain that at the Conference the Union of South Africa had no wish to be anything but a helpful associate in advancing the interests of the British community of nations.

"We intend to apply ourselves to the task of the Conference in the spirit of co-operation seeking by united action to promote the common interests of us all. One of the main tasks, if not the main task with which the conference will be confronted, will be to have co-operation between the member states of the British Empire placed on a more certain and satisfactory basis. If success in that respect is to result from our labours, questions of fundamental nature affecting the Empire relations both demestic and foreign will have to be grappled with, and decided. Fortunately there is nothing revolutionary in any of these questions, nothing that is not in the fullest harmony with the basis already laid down. Given goodwill courage and faith we ought to be able to accomplish much that will ensure permanency and harmony in all our relations in the future."

Accompanying the Premier were Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, Mr. Heddon, Head of Customs and Sir William Hoy, General Manager of South African Railways.—Reuter.

FRENCH N. C. O. STABBED.

ANOTHER RHINELAND INCIDENT.

LONDON, October, 5.

Another Rhineland incident is reported from Mainz. A French non-Commissioned officer was stabbed with a dagger and seriously injured by a German described as a business man from Neustadt and an officer in reserve.—Reuter.

ECHO OF RHINELAND EVACUATION AGITATION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris.—"Le Journal" states that the Rhineland incident reported earlier occurred at Neustadt. A French sergeant named M. Audigou, was having a drink in a German restaurant full of Germans, and a German tried to make him drink out of his glass. M. Audigou refused, but the German persisted, so M. Audigou agreed in order to get rid of him. The German then produced a dagger, and said he was going to kill his wife. He then suddenly plunged a dagger into M. Audigou, and escaped on a motor-cycle.

The German police immediately offered their services to the French military authorities. The culprit is said to be named Ehradt and to be an ex-officer of the German Army and to have been decorated with the Iron Cross. He will be tried by a Court-Martial of the Army of Occupation. Newspapers attribute the incident to the Nationalist agitation for the evacuation of the Rhineland.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST QUARRELS.

LONDON, October 5.

Riga.—The Moscow Committee of the Communist Party has requested the Central Committee to demonstrate against a number of leaders of the Opposition who are alleged to be responsible for many secret meetings and distribution of much illegal literature. The names mentioned include Trotsky, Zinovieff and Radek.—Reuter.

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF CONDEMNED

LONDON, October 5.

Moscow.—According to the Official news agency, mass meetings of workers in many factories at Moscow have passed resolutions condemning the activities of the Opposition headed by Trotsky and Zinovieff against the Communist Party's present policy.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday last.

RAMLILA PROCESSION.

ACUTE CONTROVERSY.

CONDITIONAL PERMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

A controversy has been going on here between the Ramlila Committee and the disitrict authorities over the Ramlila procession. In reply to a letter from Mr. Basu, President of the Ramlila Committee, the Superintendent of Police wrote: "The primary duty of the District Magistrate and myself is to safeguard the lives and property of the people committed to our charge and to preserve law and order. We are reluctant to impose any restrictions on any religious processions and we never do so if we are satisfied that such processions can be conducted without a breach of the peace. The history of Allahabad City during the last few months does not encourage us to hope that the Ramlila festival can be celebrated without any disturbance and we feel, no matter how adequate the police arrangements might be, that a riot could not be avoided unless the Hindus were prepared to regulate their procession in accordance with our advice. We are of opinion that strict adherence to the traditoinal history of the life of Rama would solve our difficulties, for Rawan should be burnt on the banks of the Jumna exactly at sundown. If the procession were ordered and regulated accordingly, the vexed question of music before mosques would not arise. We would, therefore, advise you to time your procession so that it would arrive at the Jumna just before sunset. If this advice is not acceptable to you, we suggest that, in deference to the religious feelings of another great community, you should be magnanimous enough to refrain from music if the Ramlila procession passes a mosque at the time of evening prayer.

LAW AND ORDER VS. LEGAL RIGHT.

Replying to this letter, Mr. Basu wrote that the duty of preserving law and order was subject to the further duty of protecting legal rights from being infringed. Any departure from this practice would land the administration into chaos. If it was conceded that it was a legal right of the Hindus to take out their Ramlila procession in the usual way, the obvious duty of the authorities would be to protect the Hindus in the lawful enjoyment of that right. He (the Superintendent of Police) knew how acute and widespread was the dissatisfaction felt by the Hindus of Allahabad at the orders which led to the abandonment of their religious processions during the last twelve months. Although the Hindus had to give up one procession after another and although their resentment had been increasing they had studiously confined their agitation against the disabilities imposed on them to constitutional means. They had addressed representations to the district authorities and to the local Government. They had held public demonstrations but had never once taken the law into their own hands to enforce their legal right of playing music. On the contrary the Mahommedans took the law into their own hands to exercise their so-called right of stopping music, but the authorities still supported the party which threatened to violate the law to enforce its supposed right. The episode cannot but convey to the minds of the Hindus the unwholesome suggestion that to get the district authorities to accede to their prayer the most effective method was not that of constitutional agitation or any attempt to convince them of the justice of their cause but to adopt the short and swift method of threatening a breach of the public peace. He (Mr. Basu) earnestly begged him to consider seriously that aspect of the question before he came to any decision.

CONDITIONAL PERMISSION.

To this letter the Superintendent of Police has replied expressing his regret that the Hindus are unable to adopt either of his suggestions. "In the circumstances," he adds, "the District Magistrate and I have no option but to insist that the Ramlila procession shall be regulated in the manner we consider least likely to result in a breach of the peace. I accordingly now write to inform you that the Ramlila procession will be permitted on one of two conditions only. The procession shall arrive at the banks of the Jumna not later than sunset or music shall not be played if the procession passes a mosque at the time of evening prayer."

WIRE SENT TO GOVERNOR.

Considerable discontent has been caused among Hindus on account of the restrictions on the Ramlila procession and Mr. Basu has telegraphed to the Governor to allow the Hindus to celebrate Ramlila with the usual processions. A meeting of protest will be held this evening and Pandit Malaviya, who is back in Allahabad, will address it.—A. P.

"BRITISH PRESTIGE LOWERED"

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR AND VICEROY TO INTERVENE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

A crowded meeting of Hindus was held this evening at Purshotamdas Park to protest against the restrictions put by the district authorities on Ramlila procession.

Pandit Malaviya in the course of his speech characterised the Magistrate's order to stop music before mosques at prayer-time as not justified in law, and he said by passing such an order the authorities have lowered British prestige. Panditji asked Hindus to refrain from Satyagraha, advised them to bear everything patiently and exhorted them to keep peace and order to move by constitutional means. Resolutions were passed expressing resentment at the Magistrate's order, and begging Governor and His Excellency Viceroy to intervene.—A. P.

RUINING INDIA'S GOLD RESERVE.

7 CRORES DEFLATED IN FORTNIGHT.

MILL-OWNERS PERTURBED.

AHMEDABAD, Oct 5.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the local Mill-owners' Association, has sent the following wire to the Finance Member of the Government of India:—"Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have noted with deep anxiety the Government's policy of supporting the exchange by the deflation of Rs. 7 crores within less than a fortnight. They feel perturbed at the report in the "Times of India" that Government may do this to extent of Rs. 20 crores. This policy. The Association is convinced, will ruin India's gold reserve and destroy wantonly the buying power of Indian agriculturists, dealing a death blow to the premier industry of India. The Association beg to warn Government against doing avoidable harm to India by the efforts at manipulation one sixth artificially despite the fall of gold prices of commodities."—A. P.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN ALIBAG.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ACTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Oct. 4.

A public meeting of the ryots of Alibag Taluka was held in the Oven's market, Alibag, yesterday evening, to consider steps, legal and otherwise, in connection with the Government resolution which introduces the re-revision settlement in Alibag Taluka. In 1925 all the villages in the Taluka had sent applications, protesting against the introduction and high rates, under the guidance of Mr. Gosavi, pleader. Government has disregarded all the objections, to the utter disappointment of the rayats. The rayats have decided in the meeting to push the matter to the court of law, and test the validity of the action of Government which is not even willing to grant remission of the raised rates of 1926-27, a thing they are bound to do under Section 104 of the Land Revenue Code. Mr. Ramaji Laxmuan Gharat, of Awas, the veteran leader of the Kolaba District, who is considered to be an authority in the matter, presided over the meeting. The proceedings of the meeting were very lively. Messrs. Gosavi, Gurjar, Lele, Limaye; Dhabu; Mahadeo; Shiva; Hakim, Tendulkar, and others spoke on the subject. Resolutions protesting against the injustice of the Government action and appointing a committee of leading men of the Taluka for the purpose were passed.—A. P.

RAILWAY LABOUR TROUBLES IN NEGAPATAM.

NEGAPATAM, Oct. 4.

In connection with railway labour troubles in Negapatam, F. Rothera acting agent of the South Indian Railway and the Chief mechanical engineer have come here. It is reported that they invited representatives of all the workshops and explained to them the Company's position regarding the labourers' grievances. To safeguard against possible troubles, several contingents of police from different centres and also the Superintendent of Railway police, and the D.S.P. Tanjore have arrived here.—A. P.

"TRIBUNE" OFFICES SEARCHED.

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Under orders of the District Magistrate, Dehra Ismail Khan, the police searched the offices of the "Tribune," Lahore, to-day and carried away certain documents connected with inquiry under sections 120, 426, 436 B. I.P.C.—A. P

MAULVI G. QURESHI DEAD.

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The death has occurred of Maulvi Ghulamrasul Qureshi the retired Oriental Professor, Chiefs' College.—A.P.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S REJOINDER

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S POWERS

REPLY TO MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

POONA, Oct. 5.

Some days back Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, protested strongly against the action of the Working Committee of the Congress in appointing a Special Propaganda Committee for Maharashtra and in substituting Mr. G. B. Trivedi as a Congress candidate for Thana District in place of Mr. Deodhekar. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretry, All-India Congress Committee, has now published a statement in reply to the portest. With reference to this statement Mr. Bhopatkar has issued the following rejoinder on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—

"I am, indeed, greatly surprised at the tone and spirit of Mr. Rangaswami's statement, and the way in which he has endeavoured to evade the issues raised by me. The suggestion made by him in the early part of his reply, that the majority party in the Maharashtra P. C. C. being Responsivist in its political views, should resign in favour of the minority party which consists of Non-Co-operators, is a stale one and does not merit any serious consideration, as it cuts at the very root of every democratic constitution. It reminds me of a similar suggestion, which was insistently made to the Swarajists about three years ago by the then No-Changers, and which the Swarajya Party then treated in the only way which it deserved.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION.

"The real issue involved in the controversy is, whether the Working Committee has in point of fact the powers which it claims to possess, and if so, were they rightly used? Reading the provisions of the Congress Constitution one cannot escape the conclusion that a Provincial Committee is subordinate and responsible primarily to the All-India Committee, and secondarily to the Working Committee only in such matters as might have been provided for expressly, by the constitution, or, delegated to it by the All-India Congress Committee. It clearly appears from the constitution, that it does not intend to make a Provincial Committee directly subordinate, and responsible to the Working Committee in all matters and under all conditions. The body of superior jurisdiction to a Provincial Committee is not the Working Committee, but, the All-India Congress Committee. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that the Working Committee is entitled to issue any mandate at any time in regard to any matter to any Provincial Committee.

ENCROACHMENT ON POWERS OF P. C. C.

"Coming to the question of the general elections, the Cawnpore Congress gave the authority for the selection of candidates to the Executive of the several Provincial Committees; and it will be a deliberate flouting of this resolution were the Working Committee to usurp the power and the authority, solemnly given by the Congress to some other body. Further, the All-India Congress Committee in its Delhi meetings on the 6th and 7th March last, granted, very limited powers to the Working Committee; namely, the power to confirm or disallow the selections made by the Provincial Committees and to spend up to Rs. 25,000 in connection with election propaganda. But all other powers including the power to select candidates and to carry on propaganda in the Provincial areas, inhering in the Provincial Committees under the Congress constitution were left untouched. As such, any interference therewith by the Working Committee will amount to clear encroachment on the rights, powers, and privileges of the Provincial Committees. Viewed in this light the protest that I have made in regard to certain election matters in Maharashtra ceases to have only a Provincial importance and assumes at once a larger constitutional aspect.

"I have examined at some length the question of the extent of the Working Committee's powers, in order, to show how the Committee has usurped to itself certain powers to which it is not entitled, and, how this action has resulted in considerable dislocation of the Work of the Maharashtra P. C. C. For instance, the Working Committee authorises Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to appoint a Special Propaganda Committee for Maharashtra over the head of the Provincial Committee, and, has placed in his hands a sum of Rs. 1,000 to carry on propaganda. I am told that even outsiders whose sole aim in life seems to be to run down some of the respected leaders of Maharashtra. Mr. Jamnadas has not up to now cared even to inform the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee of the formation of such a committee. I am sure that if the Working Committee fails to take immediate steps to cancel this Committee, it is extremely likely that matters will soon come to such a pass, that, the Congress will be more dead than alive in Maharashtra.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CANDIDATES.

Again the Working Committee, in spite of clear provisions in the articles of the Congress constitution, disallowed the selection of Mr. Deodhekar as a Congress can-

PROCESSION RIOT ECHO.

ALLAHABAD, Oct 5.

As a result of a riot on September 12th over the Dadhkhando procession about 42 Mahomedans have been sent up for trial on charges of rioting and attempting to commit murder.—A. P.

(Continued on page 8.)

EX-NAWAB OF BELHA.

COMPLAINANTS' EVIDENCE IN COURT.

FURTHER HEARING POSTPONED.

Mr. Abdul Rasul Alamkhan, the ex-Nawab of Belha and Burjorji Framji Dastur, a pleader of Bombay, were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday by Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station. It will be recalled that the ex-Nawab was arrested on September 19, on a complaint filed by Messrs. Kanga Brothers, Jewellers of Princess Street against him, and was subsequently remanded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate into Police custody till Tuesday, pending further inquiries. Four charge sheets were preferred against the ex-Nawab, the first two of them being for cheating in respect of jewellery. The other two charges were preferred against the ex-Nawab and B. F. Dastur—against the former for criminal breach of trust and against the latter for abetment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law defended the second accused, Dastur. The first accused, the ex-Nawab was undefended.

Although the first case against the first accused was taken up first, Counsel for the prosecution stated that he would bring forth complete evidence against the first accused. Two of the complainants against him (the first accused) were therefore examined by the prosecution.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Cowasji Shapurji Kanga of Messrs. Kanga Brothers, Jewellers of Princess Street who was the complainant, giving evidence said that on September 13, the accused went to his shop and on being asked whether he wanted to make any purchases, he said that he would send his private Secretary on the 16th. Accordingly the Secretary, Mr. Dinshaw Engineer went to his shop on the 16th and said that he had been sent by the accused for selecting jewellery. Witness went with him to the ex-Nawab's residence with some watches and some jewellery. As the ex-Nawab was not at home, he waited there for about two hours, and then went away fixing another appointment for the next day. When witness went again to the accused on the next day, he was there. He selected some jewellery and kept it on approval, witness again called on the accused the next day when final selection was made. The accused signed a list of articles selected by him; and handed it over to the witness. That was done in the presense of one Damodardas Narayandas. At the time when the transaction was entered into, the accused had represented that he was to file a suit for Rs. 20 lakhs against the Secretary of State. His (the accused's) private secretary had also said that the Government were paying interest on the accused's estate.

At the outset Mr. Thanawalla stated the prosecution case. The accused, he said, came to Bombay in August last practically penniless. The first thing he did was to gather around him a band of men to constitute his secretary, personel attendants, etc., in short, a Nawab's retinue. One day he stylishly entered the shop of Messrs. Asquith and Lord and ordered a few gold studs, pearl buttons, etc., on account. Later, he got himself introduced to the accused in the other two cases, Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleader, who, it was alleged, helped him to rent a flat in Unity Hall, Byculla.

The next step in his scheme was, according to the prosecutor, to buy some valuables on credit and dispose of them with a view to raising some pocket money.

Subsequently, the jewellery which was worth about Rs. 4,000 was pledged by the ex-Nawab through Mr. Dastur with a Marwari for Rs. 1,500. With the money so raised the ex-Nawab paid the rent for his flat. On September 6, Mr. Dastur sent a man to a pearl merchant asking him to bring some pearls for inspection and purchase, if approved by a rich Nawab. The merchant responded on the following day and Rs. 21,000 worth of pearls were selected by the accused ex-Nawab Mr. Dastur was alleged to have assured the seller that within a short time the accused would get a few lakhs. It was further alleged that Mr. Dastur gave that merchant on September 8, a cheque post-dated to September 15 on his own account with the Central Bank for Rs. 6,800, being the earnest money for the pearl deal. On September 12 or 13, the pearl merchant, accompanied by Mr. Dastur, went to the ex-Nawab's house when the merchant was told that the valuables had been sent to Surat. Mr. Dastur, who kept silent when that statement was made, asked later for the return of the cheque which he had given to the pearl merchant, promising to substitute it by a consolidated cheque from the ex-Nawab.

CHEQUE DISHONOURED.

The merchant refused to do so, and acting on a solicitor's advice waited till September 15, when Mr. Dastur's cheque on being presented was dishonoured as the "full cover money" had not been received. Ultimtely, the merchant got back his valuables through the offices of a broker whom he rewarded with Rs. 500. Out of this, Mr. Thanawalla alleged, the broker gave Rs. 250 to Mr Dastur, Mr. Dastur was said to have represented to the pearl merchant that the ex-Nawab had a claim against the Government of Bombay to the tune o Rs. 25 lakhs.

Continuing witness said that he had again seen Damodardas who gave him certain information and showed him a cheque drawn by the accused in his favour on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Delhi, for Rs. 2,500. But he (witness) was advised not to sell anything on credit to the Ex-Nawab by Damodardas. On Sept. 19, witness went to the house of the accused, but he was not there. He waited a good deal, but without any result. He, therefore, accompanied by Damodardas, reported the matter to the police at the Princess Street Police Station. He accompanied Inspector Wagle to the accused's house. On seeing the police arrive, some of the inmates of the house tried to run away. The ex-Nawab was however arrested, and the property of the witness was recovered by the Police.

The cross-examination of the complainant was reserved.

Artesch Kuluhian was the next complainant examined. He said he knew Noorlal. The latter had told him on Sept. 1, that the accused wanted to purchase some pearls. Witness was taken to the accused's house and was introduced to him. The accused selected some of the pearls shown to him and asked witness to call on him next day. The selected pearls valued at Rs. 18,000. Witness accompanied by Noorlal went to the accused's house on the next day. From there they all went to Mr. Dastur's office near Dhobi Talao. Mr. Dastur had himself seen the pearls. Some of them were returned to the witness while for others the accused said he would pay in a short time. Witness, thereupon, asked Dastur whether his money would be safe. Dastur, in order to remove his suspicion, showed him certain documents of the Ex-Nawab and told him that the Ex-Nawab's income was about Rs. 150,000 per month; and that he claimed Rs. 25 lakhs from the Government of India. Dastur made out a sale deed which was signed by the accused as "Nawab of Belha". Some time after the accused wanted to raise a loan of Rs. 1 lakh for conducting his case. Witness promised a loan on property. The accused at that stage said that he was unable to give any security. Witness, then, consulted his solicitors who advised him not to advance a loan without sound security. Sometime after he heard that the accused was arrested by the police. He, therefore, went to the police and filed his complaint.

Shown some jewellery witness said that it was his. He added that a ring given by him to the accused was not in the jewellery shown to him.

Further hearing was then postponed to October 23.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S BIRTHDAY.

GRANT OF TITLES & GIFTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Official Gazette of Bhopal State announces the titles and gifts bestowed by His Highness the Nawab during the recent Durbar held on his birthday. Among the titles of the first class are those of "Muin-ul-Mulk" given to Khan Bahadur Mahomed Matinuzzeman Khan, "Raja" to Rai Bahadur Oudh Narayan (Finance Member) and of "Nasir-ul-Mulk" to Chief Justice Syed Leakat Ali. Justice Salamuddin gets the second class title of "Wala Qadr." Lieut. Col. Amir Ahmed becomes Colonel while Mr Saeed Mahomed Khan (Director C.I.D.) becomes Hon. Major.

New Jaghirs have been presented to several officers including Rai Bahadur Oudh Narayan and Justice Leakat Ali, each of whom gets a Jaghir of the value of Rs. 5,000 Five officers, including Sir Oswal Besanquet, Justice Salamuddin and Major Saeed Mahomed Khan, get a rise in salary, four officers were presented with gifts in cash, Col. Amir Ahmed Khan getting Rs. 10,000 and Major Saeed Mahomed Khan Rs. 7,000. In addition to these, robes of honour and concessions and remissions have also been given to several parsons.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT AT FARRUKHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Otc. 5.

According to a correspondent of the "Leader" the whole matter of the Ramilla has been amicably settled between the two communities at Farrukhawad, the procession programme having been so arranged as not to be before any mosque at prayer time.—A. P.

A Madras message says:—Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar (Salem Coimbatore cum north Arcot) and C. Doraiswamy Iyengar (Cuddapah) have been nominated unopposed as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

A Lucknow, message says:—"Presumably as a counterblast to other newspaper enterprise "Indian Daily Telegraph" announces that from to-day there will be a first rate Cawnpore edition. It proposes "to give the latest news not Mondays news printed on Tuesday and flaunting Wednesdays date."—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PROPAGANDA AT MADRAS

MR S IYENGAR OPTIMISTIC

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

There has been an intensive election propaganda both in the city and the districts for some time past by the Swarajists and the Ministerialists, and, a large number of candidates have come forward to contest the election on the party ticket. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar interviewed by a press representative expressed confidence that Congressmen would be returned with a substantial majority. He expected, however, considerable opposition from the Ministerialists.

The following candidates have been nominated to the Madras Legislative Council:—

Non-Mahomedan Urban, Madras City (Four Seats):—

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty; Mr. Baktavatsalla Naidu; Dr. Mallayya and Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliar (Congress); Mr. Thanikachala Chetty; Dr. Natasa Mudaliar; Mr. Madangopal Naidu and Mr Kumaraswami Chetty (Justice Party).

Mahomedan Urban, Madras City (One Seat):—

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan (Congress) and Mahomed Muazzam Saheb (Independent).—A. P.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

The following are some of the further nominations for the elections to the local Legislative Council:—The Madras Chamber of Commerce Mr. C. E. Wood and Mr. K. Kay. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce Mr. Gopal Menon and Mr. Balasundram Naidu. The United Planters' Association of South India—Mr. C. R. T. Congrieve and Capt. E. G Winde. The Madras Trades' Association—Mr. J. M. Smith. Anglo-Indians—Mr. J. A. Davis, Mrs. H. Angelo and Mr. S. D. Shutie. M. Ratnaswami (Justice) president of the last Legislative Council, is being opposed by Arokiaswami Mudaliar from Central districts Indian Christian constituency.—A. P.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

DHARWAR CANDIDATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 1.

The Bombay Council elections are coming soon. The following nominations have been announced for this district:—Mr. S.D. Hosamani, Haveri, (2) Mr. V.N. Jog, Dharwar (Sitting Member), (3) Mr. S.T. Khambali, Hubli (Sitting Member), (4) Mr. D. L. Patil, Dharwar. As in these elections communalism counts most, it is convenient at the outset to note that Mr. Hosamani is a Lingayat, Mr. Jog a Brahmin, Mr. Kambali again a Lingayat and Mr. Patil a Reddi. If the Lingayat community were able to commandeer the nominations even, they should certainly have chosen Mr. C.C. Hulakoli whose name has been withdrawn at the last moment. Mr. Kambali represents a section of the Lingayat community and he has to his credit the displeasure of a considerable Lingayat party headed by Mr. Hulakoli and now to be guided by Mr. Hosamani. Mr. Jog, a Brahmin, hopes to take his chance in this split in the non-Brahmin camp. It is unfortunate that there is no principle of politics in these elections. But it is a satisfactory thing that the smaller and backward communities are taking keen interest in the affairs of the country and during the course of a couple of decades this senseless communalism will disappear and give place to healthy service of the country.

Mr. Hosamani hails from Haveri. He stood for the election last time but failed. He is doing some work in the D.L. Board. If communalism had not pushed him to the front, it is very doubtful if he would have ever cared to come out of his easy going pro-Brahmin tendencies of his pre-college and college days. His chances in the election are that he hopes to be wholly and solely supported by the Lingayat rebels against Mr. Kambali.

Mr. Jog is in a very queer position. Many even amongst his Brahmin friends wished that he should not have announced his candidature this time. These wanted to make a common cause with the Hulakoli party and wanted to secure Mr. Kambali's defeat. Mr. Kambali has succeeded in making himself extremely unpopular with a certain section of the district on account of his aggressiveness and also his outspoken anti-Brahmin feelings. But to return to Mr. Jog. Taking all things together he is a nice man—very sociable, always trying to understand other people and never holding the strings of his purse too tight. He is a successful pleader. He has sympathies from the Brahmins as a matter of fact and also from the other communities to many members of which he must have rendered important legal service in his profession. His last three years in the Council have not been wasted upon him. He has plenty of leisure, can afford to be absent from Dharwar and may be able to do a good deal.

MR. KAMBALI.

Mr. Kambali is the giant of the whole show. He is a bit above the common product that the University has been able to manufacture from the Lingayat raw material during the course of the last generation. In a district where the Lingayats are in an overwhelming majority it was easy to predict for him a successful career at the bar. He has also joined earnestly the "vanquish the Brahmins" cry. Probably he meant it himself. But it has now clung to him fast. With a non-Brahmin atmosphere his forcefulness drives him to a ministership. Mr. Kambali is bound to succeed. It will take some years to come before Mr. Kambali is antiquated. One cannot also forget that Mr. Kambali has in his hands (although he himself may not be conscious of it) a small trump-card. This is the parochial spirit of the hitherto down-trodden Karnataka. People fixing their eyes on the greatness of Karnatak in the long historical past and smarting under the no-opportunity days of the Adilshahi or the Maratha supremacy thereafter feel a kind of pleasurable sensation to see in their mind's vision a Kannadigar on the Minister's gadi.

With regard to Mr. D.L. Patil our fourth and last nominee; it is yet too premature to predict anything.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN HINDI C. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Oct. 5.

Seth Govindass, Pandit Kakhanlal Chaturvedi and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra visited Khandwa town and other important places of Nimar District in the interests of the Congress Party. Every where people received them enthusiastically, and, showed determination to stand by the Congress. On being repeatedly asked whether Mr. Gopalrao Joshi ever sought Congress patronage, Seth Govindass stated that he had Mr. Joshi's letters in his possession which were conclusive, and that but for his regard for Mr. Joshi he would have published them soon as he broke away from the Congress. When pressed to publish them to clear the Congress position and his own, he said he would do it now to remove misunderstanding noticeable throughout the District.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

TO NIGHT MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Dadar, near Tilock Bridge, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in connection with the ensuing election. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginwala, Balubhai T. Desai, L. G. Khare, Dr. Sathaye Dr. Deshmukh, B. G. Kher, Purshottamdas Trikamdas and K. P. Khadilker and others will speak. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Purshotam Tricumdas, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai and others will speak on the forthcoming Council elections.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CANDIDATES.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, President, B. S. D. C. C. & Vice-President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The Bombay Legislative Council Elections will come off on the 9th November 1926.

The Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts together form one Constituency with two seats on the Bombay Council, out of which one is a General Seat and the other is Reserved for the Backward Classes. All the voters whether Urban or Rural, Advanced or Backward, are entitled to vote for both the seats, each voter having two votes.

The Indian National Congress has put forth Messrs. Girjashanker B. Trivedi, B.A., and Purushottam R. Bhojane as the Congress candidates for the two seats.

Besides the Congress, the Responsivists and the Non-Brahmins have also put forth their candidates. It is likely that the voters may be confused when appeals are issued to them by the various parties who are now arrayed against the only National and Representative Organisation in the Country, viz., the Indian National Congress, which alone has been carrying on the fight for "Freedom" for the last forty years against an Alien Bureaucracy. The voters must, therefore, take care to see that the prestige of the Congress is maintained inspite of the mischievous propaganda that is being carried on against it. The only way that the voters can show active sympathies with the Congress—cause, is to vote only for the Congress candidates and return them at the head of the Polls.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee appeals to the voters in this Constituency to make it a point to come to the Polling Booth on the Election day, whether any vehicle is supplied to them or not, by the candidates and to vote for the two candidates, viz, G. B. Trivedi and P. R. Bhojane, "giving one vote to each." The symbol of Mr. Trivedi is the "Elephant" and that of Mr. Bhojane is the "Tree."

Graduate voters are requested to vote for Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate, for the Bombay University Constituency.

The Indian Legislative Assembly voters, who are enrolled in the Island of Bombay, but who are residing in the Suburbs, are earnestly requested to give both their votes to the Congress candidate Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, Bar at-law.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

important investigation will convince all that the basic ideas of all religious belief in the existence of God, knowledge of God, the good of life, submission to the Divine Will—are the same. Differences are to be found in modes of worship, and other observances. By laying special emphasis on the common elements and by cultivating tolerance for inevitable diversities in external ceremonials the attainment of the ideal of harmony is a certainty.

Removal of Hindu Social Disabilities.

Removal of social disabilities among the Hindus is the fourth task. The perfection of the individual in a perfected society is the final aim of nature. But the progress of all the individuals does not proceed "pari passu" with an equal and equable march. Consequently the emergence of a dominant class is inevitable within the aggregate itself. That class will predominate which expresses most perfectly the type Nature needs at the time. If she demands knowledge, a powerful savant class emerges, if power and strength of character a dominant aristocracy, if practical ability ingenuity, economy and efficient organisation, a dominant bourgeoisie class usually with the lawyer at the head, if diffusion of general well-being and organisation of toil then the domination of the working classes becomes a probability. But this phenomenon is temporary, for the final aim cannot be the exploitation of the many by the few, can never be the perfection of some at the cost of the submergence of the bulk of humanity. We see in Europe and America that the dominant Brahman and the dominant Kshtriya are on the point of subsidence into equality with the general mass.

Abolition of Class Barriers.

Two rigidly separate classes alone remain, the dominant propertied class and the labourer, and all the leading movements of the day have for their object the abolition of this superiority. Absolute equality is an impossibility but a fundamental equality which will make the play of diversity inoffensive is an imperative necessity for the perfectibility of the human race. Dominant minorities, therefore, should always recognise in good time the right hour for the voluntary abdication of special privilege. Where this is done the social aggregate advances nominally and without disruption; otherwise a disordered progress is imposed upon it, for Nature cannot allow human egoism to baffle her fixed intention and necessity. The refusal of the Brahmin and the Kshtriya classes among the Hindus, to call up the bulk of the nation to their level by fixing an unbridgeable gulf of superiority between themselves and the rest of the society has been the main cause of decline and degeneracy of the Hindu race. It must be removed without any further delay. Original cultural creation on the basis of the ancient spiritual ideal, aggressive cultural penetration, attainment of political freedom, harmonising the constituent elements of the Indian Nation and removal of social disabilities among the Hindus are the most important problems which await solution at the hands of Indian intellectuals.

(To Be Continued.)

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was observed here yesterday by his followers. The municipality and all schools were on holiday and in the evening numbers of children assembled for prayers in the various public gardens. In Khaliqdina Hall, where a crowded public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Sidhwa was held, a large oil painting of the Mahatma was unveiled by Sadhu Vaswani.—A. P

Mr. S. Satyamurthi will begin the U. P. and Northern India campaign on the 8th instant at Benares He will speak at Lucknow on the 9th, Cawnpore on 10th, Agra on 11th, Aligarh 12th, Bareilly on 13th and Meerut on 14th. Thence he will go on an electioneering tour to the Punjab with Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena.—A. P.

KHUDDAMAL HARMAIN.

SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

The Working Committee of Khuddamal Harmain met at the Hon'ble Raja Nawabali's residence and formed two influential sub-committees to carry out the resolutions passed at the last Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference held here towards the end of last month. Ten thousand copies of the resolutions in the various vernaculars of the country are being distributed and an influential deputation headed by Abdulqadder of Burdaun, is touring the country to carry on propaganda especially in connection with the suspension of Haj for which a representative fatwa of Indian Ulemas is also being canvassed.—A.P.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S REJOINDER.

(Continued from page 7.)

didate for the Thana District and selected in his place Mr. Trivedi, who, in all conscience, from the point of view of Congress politics stands no comparison with Mr. Deodhekar, who was recommended by the Thana District Congress Committee; and in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra P. C. C. at which, if I mistake not, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Jayasukhlal Mehta were present, the recommendation was accepted.

In sum, the action of the Working Committee in these two matters has been most high-handed and unconstitutional and as such not binding on the Maharashtra P. C. C. I may take this opportunity to request the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee to view the Working Committee's action in its proper light and perspective. I believe it to be its duty to stand by the Provincial Committee, in its fight for maintaining intact its rights and powers. After all, the elections are matters of temporary and fleeting importance and will soon pass over. But the issues raised by the Working Committee's action are more or less of permanent importance and as such are extremely likely to affect the Congress constitution in some of its fundamentals. The Suburban Congress Committee will be well advised to note that it is the Provincial Committee to which it is directly subordinate, and whose orders it is bound to obey under the constitution.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to advise the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee not to have any connection with the Propaganda Committee, to consider Mr. Deodhekar and Mr. Bhojane as the duly selected candidates for the District of Thana and to help them in their election.—A. P.

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The statistics of the Overseas trade of the port of Karachi for September 1926 issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2 crores and 51 lakhs and that of exports to one crore and 80 lakhs, the former showing a decrease of 4 lakhs and the latter of 45 lakhs, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the 6 months ending September show an increase of 27 lakhs under imports but a decrease of 4 crores and 9 lakhs or 23 per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

YOUR INTEREST IN LIFE
On What Does It Depend?

In the stress of modern existence there are occasions when, despite reasonable precautions, the system becomes enfeebled. Interest in daily affairs wanes: zest for food is lacking: and a feeling of dullness possesses and overwhelms the busy worker.

It is then that a tonic is indicated—something that "tones" the system and renews vigour by gentle stimulation of the functions. There are numerous medicinal agents that will accomplish this. Not a few, however, do so at the ultimate expense of the system. Their effect is much like that of alcohol, creating a false exhilaration, and their after-effects are as undesirable.

In these conditions of physical depression all that is necessary, usually, to restore appetite, vitality and strength is a short course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the renowned tonic which represents in the fullest possible measure concentrated vigour in a form that is convenient to take and readily assimilated. By purifying and enriching the blood, and by rapidly increasing the red corpuscles in the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the nerves, renew the digestive powers, impart fresh strength to the whole system. These benefits are permanent, as has been proved by the many thousands of weak, anaemic, nerve-racked sufferers whom they have restored to health and a cheery enjoyment of life during the past five and thirty years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is "just as good."

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ranji & Co.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

OIL EXTRACTION FROM SEED OR CAKE

A PROMISING INDIAN INDUSTRY

Oil can be obtained from the seed either by pressing it out or by dissolving it in some solvent and then separating it from the solvent. Out primitive ghanee, the rotary ghanee, the hydraulic press and the expellar are of the first kind. It has been found that no kind of press will ever liberate all the oil from the seed, as between 7-19 p.c. is retained in the cake according to their various efficiencies. Improvement in this respect came from a French scientist named Deiss, who in the year 1858 A.D. patented a process of oil-extraction and thereby started a new line altogether. By this process the oil-contents of the seed can be extracted as far as 0.5 per cent. or even further. The last traces of the solvent which could not be easily removed from the oil, for a time being, checked the popularity of this process but thanks to the efforts of the scientist of the last two decades, this is now no longer a difficult task. With the removal of this objection, extraction process is now very largely in operation in all the new oil-obtaining industries of central Europe in general and of France and Germany in particular. It is now a matter of a few years only that all the other processes of obtaining oil from oil seeds will have to make space for this most efficient and (under conditions) most economical method of getting oil from the oil-seed.

In a previous article in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 18th August the writer had tried to show the importance of oil-cake as a manure. As a supplement to it, he intends to describe the process of oil extraction, with a special application to the extraction of oil from the average oil-cake obtainable in India. The writer starts with the idea that the average cake contains about 11-12 p.c. oil and that this residue-oil, after being obtained by this process is unfit for human consumption and is to be used for soaps etc., which supposition, let it be understod here, is the most pessimistic one in his personal observation and experiences.

The raw materials of the oil-extractor therefore are (1) the material to be extracted and (2) the Solvent.

The ideal solvent of this process should be:—

(i) neither inflammable nor explosive,

(ii) such as would evaporate lightly and will leave no smell,

(iii) a homogenous compound that will stand distillation,

(iv) such as will dissolve only the oil from the seed material,

(v) such as will not give poisonous vapours,

(vi) such as will not react with the oil or the residue,

(vii) such as will remain fluid even under the ice point, and (viii) comparatively cheap.

A solvent to fulfill all the conditions is yet to be discovered but till then the needs had to be satisfied with the next bests.

The following solvents are generally proposed:—(1) Carbon-bisulphide (2) Benzine (Petroleum ether, legroin, canadol, Gasolene, Rigolene), (3) Benzol, (4) Ether, (5) Aceton (6) Chloroform (7) Carbon tetrachloride (8) Sulphurous Acid and (9) liquid Carbon-di-oxide etc. Amongst these Nos. (1) and (2) are the most common, with (3) and (7) following close. No. (7) is the best of all as, it is non-inflammable, non-explosive, has a lower specific heat and a lower co-efficient of the latent heat of evaporation (which mean less energy-consumption) and lastly it extracts very pure oils. Its two great disadvantages are (1) it attacks, iron and thus compels the use of costlier tinned machinery and (2) it is costly. However it promises a great future for this particular industry.

The process of extraction falls into 4 main operations viz:—

(i) Dissolving of the oils in the solvent,

(ii) Separation of the solution (solvent plus oil) from the residue,

(iii) Separation of the solution into (a) solvent (b) oil,

and (iv) Removal of the traces of solvent from the residue-cake meal.

Though the idea underlying all the various extraction processes is the same, they differ slightly from each other in details of arrangement. These changes consist in:—

(A) working at different temperatures such as higher or average temperatures,

(B) using the solvent in fluid or in gaseous state,

(C) working at, normal, higher or lower pressures,

and (D) directing the current of the Solvent, from top to bottom or "vice-versa" etc.

And finally, the extraction plants themselves, fall into the three main groups viz.

(i) Those in which fresh charges are fed one after the other, which are however treated in the same vessel till the extraction is complete, after which the residue is rejected and a fresh charge introduced. (Drag plant).

(ii) Those in which more than one extractors are used, their arrangement being according to the counter-current principle (Plant with systematic enrichment.)

and (iii) Those which operate cotinuously, wherein the feeding of fresh material is continuously kept up at one end and the rejection of the residue takes place at the other end. (Continuous extraction plant.)

In conclusion it must be stated, that, it has been often pointed out, that, the extraction process is not promising to our Indian climate, where the average temperature is much higher than that in Europe. The writer is unable to accept this view simply because of the temperature. With sufficient amount of water, the disadvantages of the higher temperature can be successfully controlled. Moreover working during the night seems to have been completely overlooked by those critics. Even on the hottest summer day, the nights in India are sufficiently cool and the extraction plant can very easily be worked from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. continuously, i.e., full 16 hours, whereas there are a few concerns here which work more than 11 or 12 hours a day.

The main difficulties in the opinion of the writer are (1) the disposal of residue-dry-cake-powder and (2) a regular supply of the solvent. The writer is informed by influential men in Bombay that both these difficulties can be handled easily, now that, cake-meal is getting increasing demand, and that European conditions are coming to their normal pre-war state:

On an average the various oil-bearing seeds contain about 40 per cent. of oil out of which not more than 25-28 per cent. is actually being extracted in India, by the prevalent methods; the remaining is a loss to the country. This loss comes to be about 40 per cent. of the total amount of oil that we express, and considering the total amount of oil used in India, we can see that, we are losing some millions of pounds of oil every year, and that a recovery of this is a very pressing need of the country. We have hundreds and thousands of soap factories, small and big, a cheaper oil, will be a boon to them, as they will be in a better position to meet the foreign importer. The cake-meal, as pointed in the last article, will be a still greater boon to the farmer. Here is therefore an opportunity for the really business-minded industrialist, to do his bit for the Motherland, the home industry and to himself.

W. D. K.

Tatapuram, Sept. 16.

U. S. AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

What is regarded virtually as the biggest international event of the year in the parts, accessory and equipment division of the automotive industry, will take place in Chicago, U. S. A. from November 8 to 13, 1926. The occasion is the eighth annual show and convention of the Automotive Equipment Association, composed of more than 600 of the leading manufacturers and wholesalers in this branch of the trade, and all overseas automobile manufacturers, distributors, dealers and traders are cordially invited to attend.

Presenting to the overseas visitors a veritable fair of automotive products in the complete exhibits of automobile accessories, supplies, shop and service tools and machinery and new inventions—the displays also including the latest radio and airplane developments—many of the most profitable labour and time-saving devices will be in operation thus permitting personal demonstration.

Every year the show has had an increasing number of representatives from abroad in attendance, and it is the hope that this international phase of it may be further emphasized this year and that more overseas delegations will be present this year than ever before.

As a special attraction, a dinner will be given particularly to the overseas visitors by the Overseas Club, composed of the export managers of the leading automotive equipment, accessories and parts lines, in conjunction with the A. E. A. The Overseas Club, which sponsored a similar function at the show last year, is anxious that all overseas visitors be present and is extending cordial invitations to the trade in all territories. The dinner is scheduled for Wednesday evening, November 10.

The first show of the Automotive Equipment Association, held in 1919, took place in Medina Temple, Chicago. Though a spacious show building, the accommodations here were found to be inadequate even for the first year's exposition, and accordingly the show was moved to the Coliseum the second year, where it has taken place ever since.

PROFIT-SHARING IN FRANCE

Interesting information regarding the development of profit-sharing in France is contained in the current issue of 'Industrial and Labour Information', the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

The 47th general meeting of the French Society for the Practical Study of Profit-Sharing was held in Paris in June. In spite of increasing obstacles, the movement is said to be developing steadily in France and abroad.

Mr. Paul Delembre, President of the Society, spoke of the progress made along the road of understanding between capital and labour. It was true that, by reason of the present industrial depression, many leading men in industry hesitated to institute in their undertakings a system of profit-sharing; they feared that profits had become too uncertain for the adoption of such schemes. In the opinion of the Society, however, employers would do well to take into account the beneficial effects of collaboration between them and their workpeople. Experience had proved how greatly profit-sharing could contribute to goodwill in the workshop. Nobody could reasonably refuse at least to examine the many cases in which the system was applied.

The Society has just published a third edition of its 'Practical Guide to Profit-Sharing'.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 30th September 1926:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,86,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc. Rs. 17,74,80,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,46,79,000; total Rs. 22,89,59,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,98,92,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,25,13,000, Bills Discounted Rs. 1,43,09,000; Bank Premises Rs. 54,86,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,11,60,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. Rs. 11,55,99,000; total Rs. 22,89,59,000.

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Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Blue or Brown Rs.55
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White Office Trousers Rs. 4 & Rs. 4-8

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FROM TURKISH & ARABIC PAPERS.

UNITY OF ARABIA.

The Egyptian delegation headed by Ahamed Zaki Pasha waited on Imam Yahya, the Ruler of Yeman. At the invitation of the delegates the Imam agreed to exert his influence in bringing about unity in Arabia and to send a delegation to Hedjaz and Najid to establish amiable relations among the different ruling Princes. He expressed his regret for his inability to go to Egypt himself, but promised to send one of his sons instead.

PEACE BETWEEN YEMAN AND ASIA.

After all the struggle of power between Imam Yahya and Amir Idrisi has come to an end. Amir Idrisi sent his representatives to Sana, the capital of Yeman, who recognised the political influence of Imam Yahya.

YEMAN DELEGATION TO EUROPE.

Imam Yahya is sending a delegation to Europe which will visit Italy, France and Germany to ask these Powers to recognise the political integrity and independence of Yeman.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HEDJAZ CONGRESS.

The Turkish paper "Hakimiat Milya" publishes a long statement of Adile Sarvat Bey, the Turkish representative to the Hedjaz Congress. He says that the greatest dispute arose as regards the bloodshed at Taif and the demolition of tombs in Mecca. The Wahabis put forth traditions of the Prophet in support of their action but met with strong opposition. After heated discussion it was resolved to refer this matter to a council of Ulemas of the Islamic world.

EXPULSIONS IN HEDJAZ.

The Government of the Hedjaz has expelled many persons on the charge of creating disaffection. First they were imprisoned in Taif but were afterwards orderd to leave the country. Prominent among these expelled are Abbass Fahiha Hussainusaban, Alli Abbas, Mahamadulabi, Umar Saleh Saifi, Mahomed Alni Sakaf, Yusuf Maleani, Abdul Wahab Kazaz, Subhi Teha, Mohomed Said Bakran.

STARTING OF A PURELY MEDICAL HOSPITAL.

A GENEROUS OFFER

The Municipal Commissioner has written the following letter to the Corporation about the offer of Rs. 16 lakhs made by Sir N.N. Wadia and Mr. C.N. Wadia, for a purely medical hospital to be established near the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital and the King Edward Memorial Hospital:—

It will be seen from the correspondence that the original offer contemplated a scheme similar to that of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital by which the donors, Government and the Municipality would be responsible for financing and general management of the proposed hospital. In view, however, of the heavy commitments already agreed to by Government in connection with the schemes under the Hospital Fund and other proposals in connection with their hospitals, and also of the fact that the proposed hospital is intended to be run in conjunction with the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Government do not desire to participate in this scheme and have suggested that it should be taken up by the Municipality.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

It would appear that the original intention of Sir N.N. Wadia and his brother was to start a general hospital for women. For the reason given in Dr. Jivraj Mehta's letter, it is now proposed to start the new hospital as a purely medical unit and transfer thereto all medical beds from the King Edward Memorial Hospital, reserving the latter for surgical, gynaecological and such other cases only. The idea underlying this arrangement is excellent, as it is certainly a waste of public funds to have in close proximity two fully equipped medical and surgical hospitals, when the cost could be considerably reduced by a proper distribution of work between such institutions. The idea has, moreover, been already accepted in the proposed transfer of the maternity beds at the King Edward Memorial Hospital to the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital after the latter is brought into use.

The questions of the financial liability involved in the scheme, the control of the new hospital, and the arrangements between the latter and the King Edward Memorial Hospital, however, require careful consideration. Sir N.N. Wadia in his letter, has proposed an hospital of 150 beds and has offered to contribute Rs. 6 lakhs towards the cost of a building and Rs. 10 lakhs as an endowment fund.

From the actual cost of the building for the King Edward Memorial Hospital inclusive of establishment charges but exclusive of the cost of land which was granted free. I find that the cost per bed works out at Rs. 15,740 whereas the cost per bed in the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital works out at Rs. 12,725. The difference is accounted for partly by the difference in the cost of material at the time the two buildings were constructed and partly by the fact that the one is a general medical and surgical hospital, whereas the other is confined to maternity cases only. In view of the fact that the new hospital would be a purely medical hospital without elaborate surgical theatres, etc., the cost per bed may be estimated in round figures at Rs. 13,000. The total cost of construction for accommodating 150 beds would, therefore, amount to Rs. 19,50,000, out of which deducting the donors' share of 6 lakhs the Municipal share would amount to Rs. 13 1|2 lakhs.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Turning to the cost of maintenance it is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate, but from the material available I estimate the cost for a purely medical hospital with no outpatients' departments at Rs. 1,500 per bed approximately, or Rs. 2,25,000 for the whole hospital. Deducting from this Rs. 45,000 being the interest at 4 1|2 per cent. on the endowment fund of Rs. 10 lakhs, the net cost to the Municipality would be Rs. 1,80,000 per annum, which capitalized at 4 1|2 per cent. represents an endowment fund of Rs. 40 lakhs. These liabilities, both capital and running costs, are without doubt heavy and I am doubtful whether the Corporation can undertake them at the present stage. To start with the number of beds proposed appears to me to be very large, and I do not think that the Corporation need provide for a larger number than the number of medical beds to be transferred from the King Edward Memorial Hospital, or say roughly 120. If this is done the cost of construction could be reduced to Rs. 15,60,000 and of maintenance to Rs. 1,80,000, out of which the Manicipal share would amount to Rs. 9,60,000 and Rs. 1,35,000 respectively.

As regards the question of control, it is proposed that this should vest in a governing body of which the constitution should be similar to that of the Maternity Hospital with this difference that as Government would not be participating, the Corporation would appoint 4 representatives, the remaining 4 being appointed by the donors. In view, however of the fact that a preponderating shape both of capital and maintenance charges would be borne by the Corporation, I think the constitution of the governing body would have to be materially altered, if the scheme is accepted by the Corporation. As regards the relationship between the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the proposed hospital, numerous details would have to be settled into which it is not necessary for me to enter at this stage. I would however suggest that the scheme as outlined above may be considered by the Corporation and referred to the Medical Relief Committee for detailed consideration and report in consultation with the donors. I might add that although the King Edward Memorial Hospital was designed to accommodate 284 beds, the accommodation could be increased in times of emergency by 235 beds making an emergency total of 519 beds. The original scheme has since been modified so as to accommodate 310 beds normally. It, however, seems to me that an additional 100 or 120 beds could, by slight readjustments, be accommodated in the hospital and if donors could be persuaded to make some contribution towards the maintenance of these beds, the very heavy capital cost of constructing a separate hospital could be saved. This, however, is one of the points to which the Medical Relief Committee will no doubt pay due attention."

"FRAUD ON JUSTICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One does not know whether one should laugh outright, shudder, have pity or cry in despair at the "strong arm of British Law" when a Sessions Judge at Amritsar has thought it fit to mete out transportation for life to an Indian consumptive youth for stealing Rs. 4. The Judge had stamped the youthful prisoner as an "old offender", and his only chance in his opinion of reforming himself evidently lay in the next world.

During the heyday of Martial Law regime in the Punjab, we read of a boy of 10, at Amritsar, brought before the Martial Law Tribunal on a charge of waging war against the King. A few years previous to that an Indian scavenger had assaulted an English the Punjab and wasa awarded a sentence of the Punjab and was awarded a sentence of 7 years.

When the true history of India will be written under Swaraj and taught to the next generation in schools and colleges, instead of the rubbish taught at present, the above samples and their multiplications would be useful to the compiler and also to the then Minister of Education.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

4, Baboolnath Road,
October 4.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, write as follows:—

We beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following further contributions towards the Ashrama Building Funds:—

Saraswati Sangeet Sabha of Dadar, Rs. 352-15-6; A Parsee (15th instalment), Rs. 100; Raja Dhanraj Giri, Rs. 200. Every month we have to pay to the Bombay Development Department an instalment of Rs. 140 towards interest and re-payment of loan. We have yet to collect Rs. 12,000 to relieve the Ashram fully of its burden of debt.

FREE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Ashrama has started a free primary school for the boys and girls of the depressed classes of Khar, Danda and Santa Cruz. The students have been supplied with books, slates and other necessaries. We have to pay the teacher Rs. 25 a month. This is an additional drain on the slender resources of the income. We are thinking of starting a technical branch to the school, so that the boys can earn their livelihood independently when they leave the school. But we are handicapped for want of funds. The classes are being held at present in the verandah of the Ashrama building itself. If the generous public of Bombay come forward to help this institution, we intend to build a small shed for the school and starting spinning classes immediately. In these days of national upheaval and schemes for constructive programme, no educated man can ignore the claims of our brethren of the depressed classes. We appeal to the educated public to help this infant institution.

People from distant places come to the Ashrama Charitable Dispensary. The dispensary has been almost a boon to the labouring classes and the poor men of Danda, Khar and Santa Cruz.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by (1) the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, or (2) F. J. Ginwalla, Esq., Treasurer, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, c/o Messrs. Rustomjee Ginwalla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

PRIMAPHONE

PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.

Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80

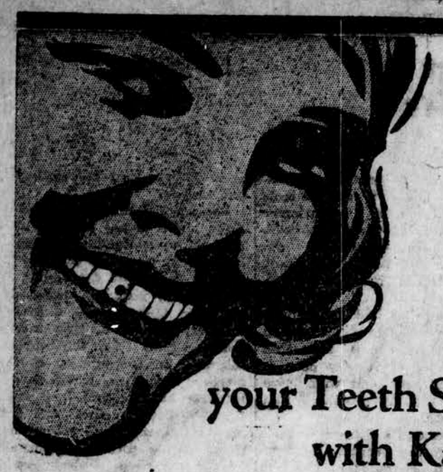
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.

Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.

Bombay Phono General Agency,

52 0 52, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 23458. Telegrams: Primaphon



Make your Teeth Strong with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use."*

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made By the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

Post this Coupon To-day

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Rainfall has decreased in the central parts of the country, but has extended over northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Central India, east and local in Lower Burma, Assam, the Kumaon Hills, the Central Provinces, (proper, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North.) A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar and Mysensingh one and a half; Narayangang two; Burdwan and Saugor Island one, Cuttack one and a half; the Sandheads one; Nowgong and Pachmarhi three-quarters; Pendhra one and a half; and Nellore three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.—A P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 5th.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Octo 2nd. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 00	69 85	51 78	47 50
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 5th. October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.799 inches (.060 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.703 " (.062 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours ×.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 75.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (1.0 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SSW
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky clouded = 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.20 "
" " " year 72.64 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the western parts. Temperature was above normal at Delhi and normal at other places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderatey clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south of the area and in defect in the extreme west. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar and in defect in Central India West. Temperature was below normal at Deesa and nearly normal at other places.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.65" of rain. Skies are moderate to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north of the area. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northern and central parts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 87 degs (1 deg above normal) and a minimum of 77degs.2 (normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was locally in slight excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression over the northeast of the reporting area has become unimportant. Weather is unsettled off the Konkan. Rain has fallen locally in the Madras Deccan and at a few stations in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, not mentioned above, are Cuddapah 0.25" and Negapatam 0.33."

Forecast.—Extension in the Konkan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th October 1926 issued from Simla.

The Bay depression is disappearing but has caused heavy rain in Central India East and its neighbourhood. Several heavy falls are also reported from Burma and southeast Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, southeast Bengal, Central India East, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein one inch, Toungoo five; Bhamo four; Myitkyina three Maymyo, Silchar one, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Narayanganj three, Cuttack one and a half, Nowgong gve, Sutna four Pachmarhi one.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|7

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 108

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 109.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months 4.19/32 per cent —1/16.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-25/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready:—21/7/3.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21|7|0. At 5.30 p.m. 21|7|0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21|6|9. At 5.30 p.m. 21|6|9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready:—60.4

Vaida Asho:—Opening 60.2. Highest 60|2|3. At 5.30 p.m. 60|2|3.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59|11. Highest 59|11|6. At 5.30 p.m. 59|11|6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1|6.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2|0|0.

Tone Market—Quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 4.

Silver—China bought. India bought and sold. Market steady.

Spot 26-3/4 +1/16

Forward 26-3/4 +1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 4.

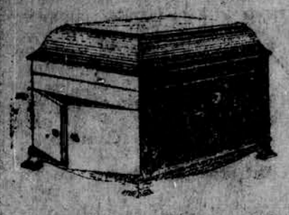
Bar Gold Fine per oz. 84-4-11½.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL



Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Sound box. Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL No. 104, Rs. 100.

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Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists At all stores

SANATOGEN

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GROSSMITH'S

"Golden Still"

Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

solves the problem for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores

The Economy of Cocogem

Cocogem is the Most Economical Shortening for all Cooking Purposes It is Cheaper and Better than Bazaar Ghee.

COOK WITH Cocogem TO-DAY

FEVER!

When your temperature is high with fever, Barley Water made from Robinson's Patent Barley and iced, if you prefer, is a welcome drink—cooling, refreshing and nourishing.

All Doctors now prescribe it for feverish conditions and they always emphasize the importance of making it with Robinson's Patent Barley and not ordinary Pearl Barley which is more difficult to prepare and which is often adulterated with chalk to give it a white appearance and hide its impurities.

Robinson's Patent Barley, which is eight times more economical in use than Pearl Barley, contains only the vital elements of good, wholesome Barley scientifically prepared and untouched by hand.

It is easily obtainable in all bazaars with full directions for use in every tin.

Now packed in new cutter-less tins without paper labels.

Robinson's "PATENT" Barley

POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW

PROMINENT FEATURES

POONA, Oct. 3.

(From the Publicity Committee).

The full details have now been settled regarding the tickets for admission to the Presidency Agricultural Show at the end of this month, and the organisers desire that the widest publicity should be given to these important features. It must at the very outset be generally recognised that the Show has been primarily organised in the interests of bona-fide agriculturists, and hence special facilities and concessions will be given to these. Visitors to the Show will be classified under three headings, namely, "Selected Agriculturists", "Independent Agriculturists", and "General Visitors". The former will have Green badges, and the second class will wear Red Badges.

Provision has been made for 12,000 selected agriculturists to visit the Show gathered from all the districts of the Presidency in proportion to their population, and including the Indian States within the boundaries of the Presidency. These special visitors will be selected by the District Committees upon application being made or upon personal approval, and they will be given all assistance to get to Poona by special train at very reduced fares, will be given free admission to the Show, will be given free accommodation in Poona at one of the special camps, and will be advised as to how to get the cheapest food. These 12,000 people will be brought into Poona in specially conducted parties in batches of 2,000 each to spend two nights in Poona free. The following are the days fixed for the various district batches:—

October 20 and 21 Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanarese States.

October 22 and 23 East Khandesh, Nasik, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad; Kaira; Gujerat States.

October 24 and 25 Satara, Sholapur, Kanara, Dharwar.

October 26 and 27 Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Gujerat States.

October 28 and 29 Satara, Marathi States, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kolaba.

October 30 and 31 Sholapur, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Thana.

Red badges which provide for free admission to the Show will be given to all bona-fide agriculturists and are now ready for distribution by the General Secretary, the various Collectors, or the District Committees.

Special concession rates on the following scales have been granted for all visitors, whether selected or otherwise. The three Railway Companies, namely, the G. I. P., the B. B. and C. I, and the M. and S.M., as well as the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, are granting concession fares from October 17 until November 3 at 1 1|4 fare for the double journey for third class passengers by ordinary trains, single fare for double journey for third class passengers if travelling by special excursion trains, and 1 1|3 fares for double journey for first and second class passengers, all bookings to be made to the special new station at Bamburda close to the Show ground. Volunteers will await the arrival of all trains and render all necessary assistance in the form of directing visitors to the Show ground and the lodging camps. All available accommodation in Poona is being registered and there will be an Enquiry Bureau at the Bamburda station where all information will be obtainable. Badges for admission to the show will be available to ordinary persons at four annas each, and tickets to the amusement court also at four annas.

Various coloured badges will be distributed for patrons, exhibitors, subscribers, and workers, whilst season tickets are being sold at the following places at Rs. 10 for a family ticket and Rs. 5 for a single ticket:—

The Show Office, College of Agriculture.
The Commissioner's Office.
The Collector's Office.
The Director of Agriculture's Office.
The Poona Gymkhana.
The Club of Western India.
The W. I. T. C. House.
The Scottish Mission, East Street, Poona.
The Times of India Office, Sholapur Road, Poona.
Messrs. Rowntree McKenzie and Co. Sholapur Road, Poona.
The Union Agency, Somwar Peth, Poona City.
Messrs. Dorabjee and Co., Arsenal Road, Poona.
The Dyan Prakash Office, Poona City.
The Seva Sadan, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Messrs. Marcks and Co., Arsenal Road, Poona.

To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ———, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

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HORN MODELS

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H. Sarbadhikary, Gorakhpur :—Simply astonished at the marvellous effects.

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Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwajya Rs. 10.

Local Stimulant—To be used externally in case of advanced impotency Rs. 5 ,V.P.P. extra.

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SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY

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ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

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Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.

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DAILY and SUNDAY

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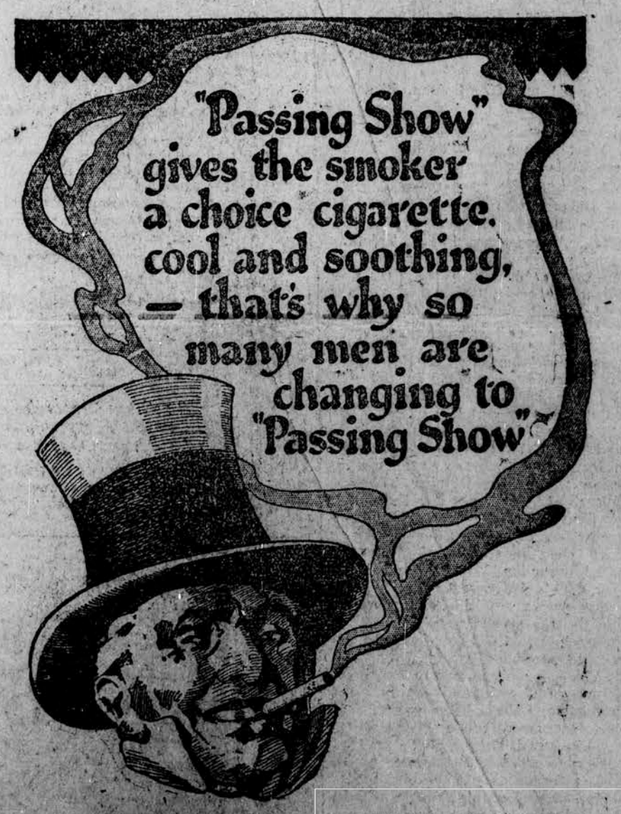

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CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the competitor's name & full address, written in English.

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6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.

7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.

8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.

9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.

10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.

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